

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY

Greatest Circulation in the World

"The Nation's Reading Habit"

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Sunday, Jan. 23, 1938



Awful Week-ends

By the Brilliant Satirist FISH

Visiting Taj-Iyahala, the Exotic Actress



NOW or NEVER—WIN a LIFE INCOME

Last Chance to Start—You Must Enter Today!

Why not make the race—it costs you nothing—You will have a lot of fun reading *The American Weekly*—More fun in deciding which were your favorite articles and still more fun telling why you made your first choice.

Don't Overlook This Opportunity to Compete for Prizes Which Will Make the Winners INDEPENDENT FOR LIFE

Read the list of prizes again—Read the rules of the Reader Test competition carefully. Follow these rules exactly and you can still have a perfect entry and two chances for a prize.

START RIGHT NOW!

You Still Can Get Into the Race for the Big Prizes Even if You Failed to Make an Earlier Beginning

SIT down in a comfortable chair right now with *The American Weekly* in your hand. Read it from first to last page. Make your selection of the articles which gave you the most pleasure—those which interested you most. Write down the headings of the three articles you prefer in the order of your preference, numbering them 1st Choice, 2nd Choice and 3rd Choice—Tell in a short statement not to exceed 50 words why you selected your No. 1 choice and fill in No. 4 Entry Coupon which appears on this page—attach your selections and your statement to the coupon and put the whole file away until next Sunday when the last Reader Test issue of *The American Weekly* comes to you. Do exactly the same thing next week and you will be ready to mail your completed entry and answers to the Reader Test Department, *American Weekly*, 516 West 57th Street, New York.

And Don't Forget This:

The Entry Coupon No. 4 which will be printed in next Sunday's issue of *The American Weekly* will be the Questionnaire Coupon explained in the Rules. This must be answered—filled in completely. If you cannot answer all the questions of your own knowledge—the other members of the family can help out. Get all the answers. We promise to treat those answers on an absolutely confidential basis. Your name will never be divulged. You will never be solicited to buy anything as a follow-up. We want the information you are asked to give for purely statistical purposes.

1ST PRIZE PAY TO

Win Your Name Be on This Award

\$1,200. Every Year FOR LIFE

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY

Reader Test Competition Is Now In Its Fourth Week

All competitors are required to send in answers covering at least two January issues of *The American Weekly*.

Three weeks of opportunity to enter have already passed. There are only two more: This week and next Sunday, January 30.

Since two sets of selections and reasons therefor are essential for a complete entry—since that is the irreducible minimum, you MUST start with this issue if you intend to try for those wonderful prizes.

2ND PRIZE PAY TO

Win Your Name Be on This Award

\$600. Every Year FOR LIFE

Here Are the Wonderful Prizes You Can Win With Your Answer

1st PRIZE . . . \$1,200 a year for life, payable \$100 a month
2nd PRIZE . . . \$600 a year for life, payable \$50 a month
3rd PRIZE . . . \$3,000 in cash
4th PRIZE . . . \$2,000 in cash
5th PRIZE . . . \$1,000 in cash
6th to 25th PRIZES . . . \$50 each
26th to 65th PRIZES . . . \$25 each
66th to 100th PRIZES . . . \$10 each

Rules for THE AMERICAN WEEKLY

Reader Test "WHAT INTERESTS YOU—AND WHY?"

- 1—All competitors must read *The American Weekly* during the competition period which comprises the five successive Sunday issues of January, 1938, and select the three articles, items or features, all in the same issue, which make the greatest appeal to their interest.
- 2—Each competitor must rate his selections "First choice, second choice, and third choice," in the order of his personal preference and state why he makes his "First choice" selection.
- 3—Each explanation of preference rating must be set forth in not to exceed 50 words.
- 4—Clip the entry coupon and fill in the blank spaces as indicated. You must send in one of these coupons for each issue on which you compete. You need not actually clip the coupon from this issue—you may make a facsimile or copy of it and fill in as required in the printed coupon.
- 5—All competitors must send in at least two sets of selections from two separate *American Weekly* issues and one of those sets must include the selections from *The American Weekly* of January 30th, the last week of the Reader Test. If only two sets are sent in you have only two chances for the prizes. If all five sets are sent in you have five separate chances for the prizes.
- 6—The prizes will be awarded on the merits of one entry covering your selections from each issue, but all competitors can have five entries and therefore five chances to win. Each entry must be accompanied with one set of selections with reasons therefor, and one copy of the *American Weekly* dated the issue of the *American Weekly* during the competition period.
- 7—Hold your entry coupon and your selections of 1st, 2nd and 3rd choices of features with your explanation for each choice until the end of the competition.
- 8—With the fifth and last Sunday of January, issue of *The American Weekly* there will be printed a questionnaire coupon. This must be completed and returned to the Reader Test Department with your entry. But your entry will not be considered unless the filled in questionnaire and your selections from the last *American Weekly* Reader Test issue are sent in with your entry.
- 9—A complete and valid entry in the Reader Test requires at least two sets of your selections, each set attached to the entry coupon from that issue of the *American Weekly*. One reference coupon must be the questionnaire coupon which is numbered and will appear in the January 30th issue of *The American Weekly*. All entries must be submitted complete in one mailing.
- 10—All entries must be mailed to Reader Test Department, *American Weekly*, 516 West 57th Street, New York City. For mailing instructions see page on Wednesday, February 10, 1938.
- 11—It is not necessary to purchase the newspaper during the competition period. The magazine section of the newspaper will be sent to you free of charge. What you must do is to send your entry and the entry coupon and the questionnaire coupon with your selections and those coupons used instead of the magazine printed in the *American Weekly*.
- 12—The Editor of the *American Weekly* magazine section will appoint a panel of judges to select the winners on the basis of the merits of each competitor's selections from the magazine section. The judges will designate the entries which they consider best of all those submitted. The person whose selection is designated the best will be awarded the first prize. The second selection of the judges will be awarded the second prize, and so on until all the prizes have been awarded. The decision of the judges on the prize winners and every contestant in this Reader Test accepts the conditions of the set of rules.
- 13—It is the policy of the magazine section of the newspaper to award prizes to contributors of any of the contributors for any of the contributors of original merit, thus constituting a lot for any of the prizes, a prize identical with that tied for will be awarded to each tied contestant.
- 14—Employees of the newspaper distributing this magazine section of the *American Weekly*, or members of their families, shall not be qualified as contestants.

Entry Coupon No. 4

AMERICAN WEEKLY READER TEST "WHAT INTERESTS YOU—AND WHY?"

Print Your Name.....

Print Your Address.....

City.....

County.....

State.....

Sign Your Name Here.....

Attach this coupon to your Reader Test selections from this issue and at the close of the Reader Test, after the last January issue of *The American Weekly* is published, mail to: Reader Test Department, *American Weekly*, 516 West 57th Street, New York.

WHETHER IT IS THE GRAND PRIZE of \$1,200 a year for life—with a check for \$100 every month that you live—sent to you by one of the big life insurance companies—

WHETHER IT IS THE SECOND PRIZE for half that amount—\$600 a year—\$50 monthly checks so long as you live, also mailed each month by the same insurance company—

WHETHER IT IS THE THIRD PRIZE of \$3000 cash—or fourth prize of \$2000 cash—or fifth prize of \$1000 cash, or even if it is only one of the 95 other prizes ranging from \$50 to \$10—

All are well worth trying for, and at the same time you will be doing your good deed to help your favorite magazine become still more entertaining and more useful.

Bandmaster Rich's "2/7ths for a Wife"

Very Unusual Proposal for Part Time Marriage Which the Present Mrs. Rich Says the Popular Orchestra Leader Made Her—

—But He Answers That Even Two Days a Week Were Plenty When She Kept Scissors and Razor Blades Under Her Pillow



Mr. Rich Says That Eula's Alleged Habit of Going to Bed With Scissors and Razor Blades Under Her Pillow Terrified Him So Much on Those Nights He Was at Home That He Didn't Dare Close His Eyes.

When Eula and Freddie Were on the Full-Time Matrimonial Schedule, They Demonstrated the Bride-and-Groom Kiss for the Photographers.

TAKING her was from recent newspaper headlines to share the work and share the wealth, Freddie Rich, well-known orchestra leader, told says his latest wife, Eula Rich, to put her a share-the-wealth plan on her.

Although the idea seemed a good one to Freddie, it was among Eula that she immediately used him for separation.

During the month of August, she says in two recently filed complaints, the defendant (Freddie) phoned and invited her to have lunch with him, at which time he proposed that she enter a separation agreement whereby he would pay her \$200 a month and would agree to spend two nights a week with her.

As Eula's favorite indoor sports are reading, Wall Street papers, adding columns of figures, and taking to stock brokers, it was a simple matter for her to figure out the mathematical implications of Freddie's proposal. She figured them this way: Two nights a week out of seven is obviously two-sevenths, which simply meant that he was offering her \$200 a month to be two-sevenths of a wife.

Continuing along this same line, she discovered that, if two-sevenths equal \$200, then one-seventh must equal \$100, which, in turn, makes seven-sevenths, or one whole wife, amount to \$700 a month.

Here, Eula paused and summed up. Freddie had told her, she says, that inasmuch as she was a little good and a little bad, he would be willing to accept her as his part-time spouse and, according to his own calculations, she was worth on that basis \$200 a month.

On the other hand, according to the law and the prophets, she was definitely not two-sevenths of a wife but a full-time, seven-sevenths one, which, again at Freddie's estimate, brought her value up to \$700 a month. So why should she let herself go for less? If she gave Freddie two-sevenths of herself, she would then have five-sevenths left over and what would she do with the left over parts? It would just go to waste, probably.

Of course, Freddie would have five-sevenths left over, too, and she began to wonder what he would do with it. It was not long, she says, before she found out the trail was hot and led her directly to East 38th street, New York, and the apartment of a young woman named Elizabeth Gordon, described as a "wealthy baroness girl."

"I thereupon made inquiries at the house," she says in her affidavit, "con-

cerning his (Freddie's) visits and was advised by the elevator operators and other employees of the building that my husband had been a constant visitor at the Gordon apartment since January 15, 1937, that he was well known there and that he stayed there four or five nights a week overnight. I also learned that he had given the garage owner the address and phone number of the Gordon girl as his home."

Not was this all. Carrying her investigation still further, she claims to have discovered that Elizabeth Gordon and Freddie had been fellow passengers on a Christmas cruise to Nassau. Although this was her first intimation that the "baroness girl" had been on the boat, Eula vividly recalled the manner in which Freddie had wished her Merry Christmas that year.

"On Christmas Eve of 1936," says her affidavit, "my husband returned from the broadcasting studio and had dinner at home. Later that evening he passed some of his clothing in a suitcase and a pasted-on box and left the house, complaining that he was tired of everything, tired of me and required a change."

Christmas Eve is not the conventional time for husbands to tell wives they are tired of them but the worst was yet to come.

"The following morning," she goes on, "I received a radiogram from him asking that I deposit \$300 to his account to cover a check which he had given a steamship company for his passage to Nassau. And I thus learned where he had gone. When I communicated with the steamship company, I learned that the defendant's check was drawn on a bank in which he had no account. I took up the defendant's check. This money the defendant promised to repay me, but didn't."

In fact, she says at another place, "During the period of less than a year the defendant and I lived together, he received from me \$11,170. Throughout the period of the defendant's demands that I loan him money, the defendant said that unless I complied with his requests he would leave me."

All these facts and figures made Eula decide that Freddie's two nights a week proposal was hardly worth serious consideration. Not only would it be poor business for her, but it would also be immoral, she thought, probably illegal, and certainly inconvenient. He had not specified what nights he wanted and unless he ordered them in advance, like a dinner

—And This Happened Every Time Freddie Came Home, or Left for the Studio to Broadcast—

she would be in a perpetual state of uncertainty, unable to make appointments, or go to the movies or the hairdresser or anywhere for fear of missing out on what little remained of her conjugal bliss.

Rather than expose herself to such perplexity and voluntarily lower her own value, it would be far better, she decided, to cash herself in at the market price, as a complete wife, not just a fraction of one.

In that way, she might find herself sufficiently well-to-do to emulate the career of another of Freddie's ex-wives, the multi-married and fascinating Peggy Rich, from whom, incidentally, Freddie may have picked up the part-time idea. At any rate, Peggy had certainly two-timed him.

Mr. Rich makes a flat denial of any wrong-doing, especially any affair with the Gordon girl, and insists that he was not a party to the separation.

But what Mr. Rich says terrified him the most and maybe made him feel that two nights a week with his wife would be a heart all his nerves could stand, was her alleged habit of going to bed with

the Gordon girl and doing his wife to prove it. He asserts that Mrs. Rich has an unmanageable temper and treated him in a cruel and inhuman manner. Eula had said that he abandoned her in February without cause or justification, but this is what Mr. Rich says she did to their home just before the abandonment.

She moved in here in our apartment last February and proceeded to chop up the furniture. She swung the axe hither-and-thither through the apartment, chopping antique and other pieces of furniture which I had long prized and cherished. She completed the job with a pair of scissors, slashing the upholstery and cutting up the curtains.

She frequently threatened me with violence and spent most of her time gambling in different brokerage houses. When we were married, she fraudulently represented herself to be a chaste and virtuous woman, 25 years old.

Freddie now thinks that in some ways Eula is not quite as advertised, including his opinion that she is not 25, but 40 years old.

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But what Mr. Rich says terrified him the most and maybe made him feel that two nights a week with his wife would be a heart all his nerves could stand, was her alleged habit of going to bed with

scissors and razor blades under her pillow. Fearing that they might be used on him, if he should close his eyes, Freddie says there was no sleep for her until he had managed to feel under her pillow and disarm his sleeping spouse.

Or, as he put it in his affidavit, "she was in the habit of sleeping with scissors and razor blades under her pillow and this terrified me."

In the grounds of a alleged marriage representative he is asking the court to annul their marriage.

Mrs. Rich denies all her husband's charges except that of speculating in brokers' offices. As to that, as her lawyer, Oscar Stanner of the law firm of Hays, St. John, Abraham and Schulman, New York, points out, it was entirely lawful and done with her own money, not his.

Freddie showed great luck or skill in handling Peggy, the second Mrs. Rich. As Peggy Lawton, a beautiful girl of Cape Town, South Africa, she had married her first husband at the age of 16. He was the Hon. James H. Robinson, Jr., of a distinguished and wealthy local family. They had been married three years and had one baby when he deserted her on the grounds of desertion. The real reason was that Peggy had gone on the stage and was prancing around Africa, using an almost male fan dance.

On the strength of the notoriety this caused she came to New York and appeared under the management of the late Flo Ziegfeld in "Whoopee." There Freddie Rich, who had just been divorced from his first wife, Ethel Davis, movie actress, found and married her.

In 1932 Peggy was officially sworn to Freddie to move out and start a separation suit, with a request for \$1,000 a week alimony.

"Money makes the mare go," they say. Also it makes the wife go to the lawyer to get it. In this case the demand was so steep that it made the husband go to some good detectives. As a result of their work, Peggy's apartment was raided, revealing the parties at an unsavory hour of Jack De Ruyter. Just for that Peggy's separation suit was thrown out and Freddie won his for absolute divorce, with out a cent profit for the second Mrs. Rich.

A by-product of Mr. Rich's smart detective work was that a tear-stained lady in Reno burst into tears of happy laughter. It was Mrs. Eula, who had made the mistake of starting divorce proceedings in Reno, Nevada, without getting her husband to "put in an appearance." Without Mrs. De Ruyter, the former Lois Quantin Clarke, could get her freedom but no alimony from Jack, as long as he kept out of the State.

Realizing her plight, she was writing pleading letters to her husband to be a nice boy and put his head in the financial noose. Instead, he was craftily collecting her letters as evidence for a separation suit which in New York at least, would cancel out her pitiful Reno divorce. Then came Freddie's raid involving Jack as much as Peggy and handing Luis statutory divorce evidence in a silver platter. Jack was the point and promptly came to terms.

Jack and Peggy promptly found themselves free, somewhat "stuck on each other" and legally also "stuck with each other." Peggy was willing to follow the logic to the altar and in fact insisted on it. But Jack, after losing a turn in unadvised with her and even getting a marriage license, backed out at the last minute. For this change of plans Peggy demanded \$250,000 damages. The suit was settled out of court for an amount unknown.

As times turned out Lois De Ruyter might just as well have gone East and married her liberator, Freddie, because her marriage instead to Adolph R. Speckels, Jr., the California sugar king, was about as unsatisfactory as Freddie's to the third Mrs. Rich. After divorcing Speckels she married Frank C. Clinton, but the other day came word that she was back in Reno, closing out that deal too.

Peggy fared even worse, adding Eddie Maxwell, Chicago, a Detroit broker, who dropped his last name and became a crooner. They lived together just two hours, after which Peggy set out for a Mexican divorce. In 1936 she married Theodore Boyce, an actor known as the English Douglas Fairbanks. This particular set of initials is said to have lasted only a few hours longer than the previous one.

At the present moment Peggy would like to marry Michael Tree, who like Freddie is a bandmaster and Michael is said to be willing. But there is Mrs. Tree who hasn't yet divorced Michael. Also Peggy hasn't yet divorced the unsatisfactory Mr. Boyce.

De Ruyter meanwhile married Merle Rutherford, 17-year-old society debutante of Long Island, who is now suing him for separation with the following legal epithet:

"I have drunk with him to stifle him into taking care of me. I have been drunk. I have attempted suicide rather than continue the life we were living. I am 30, my husband is still a sophomore, and worse, a Broadway sophomore. Without money except what he could get from my family or his, he is still the town's most lard playboy. Still the gilded youth."

Eula certainly married into a marriage round when she married Mr. Rich.

Peggy Rich, the Much Married Former Wife of Bandmaster Freddie, From Whom He May Have Got the Idea of a Part-Time Domestic Life.

What Good or Evil Will the Sunspots Bring Us in 1938?

Maximum Intensity Due This Year Might Result in a Business Boom, or Maybe More "Peoples' Wars," But Anyhow, Says Professor Stetson, They'll Speed Up the Human Mind to Unusual Vigor--and the Unexpected



Above: Is Spectro-Heliograph Photograph of a Cyclic Eruption on the Sun Rising 162,000 Miles From the Surface and Above: It Is the Same Solar Eclipse Photographed 18 Minutes Later in Which Time the Flaming Gases Have Traveled 159,000 Miles Higher, Speeding Forward at the Rate of 6,000 Miles Per Minute.



The Inductance, a Form of Artificial Fever Machine, Which Is Believed to Stimulate the Nervous System and Brain, Reminding Many Sunspots Although in a Different Way.

EARLY IN 1938 the earth is due for a change in one of the greatest spectacles of sunspots ever recorded. This means a new series of playing tricks with the sun's torridity, the rules and other electrical phenomena that make important, that the world will be watching closely with a new ultra-quiet rays and perhaps other forms of force which many scientists believe stimulate the human mind to unusual behavior.

One of the well-known effects in the past has been a burst of business activity but according to a new book by Professor Stetson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology "Sunspots and Their Effects" there are many in order in a series of wars and general upheavals more exciting than peace.

It has already been shown that business usually expands and contracts in harmony with the increase and decrease of the spots on the sun. The last low point for the spots was in 1925, just about the time of the bottom of the depression and has been rising ever since. Recently with unexampled rapidity business should have revived correspondingly and it did until recently and then, instead of leaping forward to keep pace with the sunspots, for some reason, stopped.

There is no longer is any doubt about the influence of the condition of the sun on earthly weather. When there are many sunspots it might be thought that sunlight and sunlight should be weakened but the truth is exactly the opposite. Many sunspots mean that the surface layers of the sun are disturbed and stirred by gigantic storms not unlike earthly storms. That makes the average solar surface a little hotter instead of cooler, so that the earth receives a little more heat instead of a little less. Clear effects of these changes on earthly storms, cold waves and other weather vagaries have been traced by Professor Stetson and others.

This explains, too, at least a part of the relation between sunspots and business prosperity, as discussed in past articles in *The American Weekly*. If the condition of the sun is reflected in earthly weather, then naturally will be similar effects on the growth of crops, the seasons of damaging floods or droughts and so on. All these will affect the farmers' harvests, influence the prices of food and so on, reflected in more or less complicated ways, on the cycle of farm and business prosperity.

This is not new, experts having suspected such sunspot effects for many years. What Professor Stetson's book adds to the picture is the idea that sunspots may have more direct effects on the mass psychology of human beings.

Why should anyone think sunspots can change the opinions of the masses causing them to favor a war at one time which they

usually avoid as others? The part is the direct mind and hence there were any sunspots of the afternoon and not tell him and give him the chance to verify it.

There are two kinds of evidence that sunspots could have such an effect and one is psychological evidence that they actually do have it. It takes very little to change the mind and sunspots, phlegmatic individual and a cold man who could be sure of anything. A tiny bit of a drug can do it.

A few degrees of fever brings in a delirium in which the patient may attack his nurse and relatives. Artificial fever induced by indolite fever (the use of fever machines) is found to cause all the symptoms of ordinary fever including delirium. But nothing as violent is needed to bring about some change of mind. A slight alteration in an individual's glands or diet is enough to reverse his outlook on life. That sunspots, by their effect on vegetation, alter not only the quantity but the quality of human food can hardly be doubted.

Beyond that there are probably other, though not definitely known, direct effects on the nervous system. Nobody would have dreamed, until the X-ray proved it so tragically, that an unseen and infallible light could not only affect a human being but actually destroy him.

One possibility, suggested by Professor Stetson, is that the different character of the sunlight at times of many sunspots and times of few of them may change the number or character of electrical ions floating invisibly in the air breathed by human beings. Some physiologists believe that this might change the physical or mental condition of average persons, although this is a subject still but little investigated.

Whatever may be the cause, several investigators have concluded the reported sunspot maxima which come about every eleven years, are marked by outbreaks of general excitement while the sunspot minima, or low times in between, are likely to be times when the world's population is calmer than usual and most inclined to reason calmly before starting something.

Through the ages people have had an instinctive feeling that wars, famines, pestilences, floods, droughts and other natural calamities came to them from the sky, but they did not understand how or why. The appearance of a harmless comet in the heavens threw the masses into a panic of terror. Sun-worshippers, perhaps, came nearer the mark. Though all their prayers and sacrifices would hardly remove or add one spot to their gods' bright face. Napoleon believed he had a star of destiny and it looks now as if he was right, but he gave credit to the wrong one. The star was the sun which, during the era of the Napoleonic wars, was remarkably free from spots, causing a condition believed to

be specially suited for his kind of warfare.

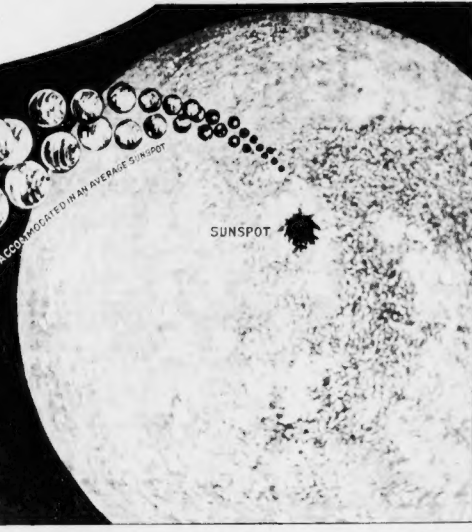
This brings up the point that there are two very different kinds of war and caused by the sunspots of an excited public and the other, brought on by sunspots in the past and by public fears in more recent times without any general public excitement at all. Typical of the popular demand were the American Revolution. Though King George by his stubbornness and blustering may be blamed for a revolution or war which he did not want it. Neither can George Washington or other colonial leaders be accused of engineering such a suicidal undertaking. It was a popular uprising.

Let us see what the sunspot record shows about that war. In June of 1766 there was a sunspot minimum. Everything in the American colonies was apparently peaceful and quiet. Next year the number of sunspots began increasing sharply. In a maximum, in the fall of 1769. Nothing happened immediately, but the number of the time suggest that there was a revolution or war which was increasing. In 1773 occurred the Boston Tea Party, often taken as the beginning of the Revolution. Sunspots still were high, although the peak of the maximum had passed. It seems to be the usual thing that actual outbreaks of a revolution or war occur a year or two after the sunspot peak is over. Times of increasing sunspots seem to stir up public excitement which may not actually break out of control for a year.

A similar condition happened at the time of the American Civil War. During all of 1855 and 1856 the number of sunspots had been exceptionally low. Meanwhile agitation about slavery in North America was going on but passions were not especially aroused. No one thought of a war about slavery.

In 1858 the sunspots began increasing. During that year and 1859 the number of sunspots climbed rapidly to a maximum in the mid-summer of 1860. Public tempers responded in a precisely similar way. People talked more and more of possible war of freeing the Southern slaves by force. As usual, the outbreak of actual hostilities was delayed until the Spring of 1861, several months after the peak of sunspots was over and while they were beginning to decrease.

As with the Revolution, Lincoln and his associates in 1859 and 1860 did not want war, nor was it sought by Jefferson Davis, General Lee or other Southern leaders. The catastrophe was forced on them because public excitement demanded it. Railroad different were the Napoleonic wars in Europe. Between 1797 and 1824 occurred the low-



Forty Spheres the Size of Our Earth Could All Be Placed Easily Within the Area of a Single Average Sunspot Such as Those Which Are Expected to Attain Their Maximum This Year With Gigantic Solar Storms and Explosions.



Scientists Recognize the Effects of Sunspot Intensity Upon the Public Mind and Point Out That Riots and Other Mass Demonstrations Follow Their Shorter After the Sunspot Maximum, a Notable Instance Being the Boston Tea Party. This Old Cartoon Shows Bostonians in 1771 Tearing and Feathering the Tax Collector, While Others Empty Tea Overboard.

est period of sunspots ever recorded. For 21 months between October 1860 and July 1861 there were no spots on the sun at all. Yet in those years occurred the conspiracy by Napoleon and the many European states which followed them. At first sight this might seem to destroy the sunspot theory but actually it strengthens it. For these years were conducted by Napoleon, his generals and their successors, some would be a competent thought that that would be a good idea. One of the remarkable things recorded by historians of the Napoleonic period is that the public of almost all the countries involved acted as if as possible from the surface and let professional soldiers fight it out.

The same thing was true of the last World War but the public almost did not stir. It may be that the sunspot history will be regarded some day by historians as the most significant set of facts in evidence about why the War was started and fought. In 1914 the year that the war broke out was just at the end of a low and broad minimum of sunspots. World peoples should have been calm, instead of excited, and there is every evidence that they were. No one in Europe wanted war. No public clamor pushed any ruler in that direction. It is not necessary to discuss the vexing question of just which set of rulers was responsible in order to be sure that the start of hostilities in 1914 was dictated by politicians and professional soldiers, not by any clamor of the public in the different nations to be at each others' throats.

During the second war year of 1915 the sunspot condition changed. The number of spots increased rapidly toward a steep maximum reached in August 1916. Once more public tempers in the warring countries and in the rest of the world did exactly the same. America was forced into the war, not by her rulers, but by rising public excitement. Finally, shortly after the sunspot peak was passed, there came as usual, the collapse and revolution in Russia, the subsequent crop of almost

world-wide revolutions and revolutions. The World War, sunspot interpretation says, began in 1914, a year in which it happened to 1915, just before the sunspot cycle was due to increase. As the spots increased the war changed character from one aimed only to return to the status quo to one which brought out in public masses. It is believed as a second war, like the Civil War or the American Revolution.

No one would pretend that sunspots are the only cause of war, but it is true that the theory of their influence is infinitely proved, but study of some other facts, revolutions and wars which is to confirm it. The French Revolution, in 1789, the outbreak of 1848, the outbreak of 1870, the outbreak of 1914, the outbreak of 1915, the outbreak of 1916, the outbreak of 1917, the outbreak of 1918, the outbreak of 1919, the outbreak of 1920, the outbreak of 1921, the outbreak of 1922, the outbreak of 1923, the outbreak of 1924, the outbreak of 1925, the outbreak of 1926, the outbreak of 1927, the outbreak of 1928, the outbreak of 1929, the outbreak of 1930, the outbreak of 1931, the outbreak of 1932, the outbreak of 1933, the outbreak of 1934, the outbreak of 1935, the outbreak of 1936, the outbreak of 1937, the outbreak of 1938, the outbreak of 1939, the outbreak of 1940, the outbreak of 1941, the outbreak of 1942, the outbreak of 1943, the outbreak of 1944, the outbreak of 1945, the outbreak of 1946, the outbreak of 1947, the outbreak of 1948, the outbreak of 1949, the outbreak of 1950, the outbreak of 1951, the outbreak of 1952, the outbreak of 1953, the outbreak of 1954, the outbreak of 1955, 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Wed Secretly To His Sister

THE popular song about the man who loves his girl so much he wishes she were twins has come literally true.

Milton Harvey, fifty, died the other day at Marseilles, France. As a result, his former one of the most fantastic romantic arrangements on record has been married separately and without telling the other one about it.

It was during the war that Harvey, then serving with the British Sherwood Foresters, began his strange love career. He met Miss Alice Nicolas, and a few weeks after his honorable discharge from the army he married her.

He was madly in love with her and continually had the feeling that he loved her too much—it was such an intense affection, and although his wife reciprocated it she did not seem to have the limitless source of emotion that he did.

It made him unhappy whenever he had to go away from her, and his business offered this necessary. He was a French representative of a British coal company and often had to make trips from his home in Paris to the port of Marseilles and other cities in France.

When he told his wife that he had to visit Marseilles now and then, she asked him to try to trace her twin sister who once lived there but with whom she had lost touch during the confusion of the German invasion. He said he had no time for such researches, but when Alice looked reproachful he promised to find her lost sister.

This was not a simple task and it turned out. Somehow the queries put forth by Harvey brought no response. But one day as he was entering a restaurant, he recognized a woman who, he thought, was his wife. Looking to her table he said, "What in the world are you doing in Marseilles, Alice?" The woman was astonished.

"My name," she said, "is Stella. How do you know the name of my twin sister?" she demanded. Then it was that Harvey perceived listened to the devil whispering in his ear. At the time he thought only that he would keep it a secret for a while and surprise the girl later with the fact that he had married her sister.

So he told her a cock-and-bull story about having once vaguely known a girl named Alice who looked like her. She was surprised and interested. They had dinner together, and often met after that.

He was in some curious fashion finding his emotions transferred to her as if she were his own wife. Shortly after the two women that he married at the altar, the phenomenon. The fact was that Harvey was in love with his wife by proxy in her twin.

Stella carried away by his passion, readily consented to be his wife, not dreaming he was married already. And so the strange romance was consummated in a wedding at Marseilles. But Harvey was continuing to provide papers stating that his name was Francis Harvey and that he had been born in London of French parents.

A few weeks later he had to return to Paris. He treated seeing his wife, fearing that his deep affection for her was over and that she would know it and be unhappy. But curiously enough she was so exactly like the woman from whose arms he came that he could hardly tell the difference.

In other words his love was as sincere and ardent as ever and Alice was happy. Their three children were likewise delighted to see their father, and crowded around him. Then Alice asked if Harvey had located her sister and he said "no."

Alice was sad that she could never see her twin again. But the fact of her feeling of oppression and three herself settled into the pleasant habit of making her husband happy. And so the shuttle went from town to town, from city to city, throughout Harvey's remaining years.

When his wife in Marseilles wanted children, Harvey at first opposed the idea. He felt that at least in this respect he should keep faith with his first wife. But since both wives had an equal love for matrimony, he soon found himself with two families to provide for.

He went into a decline, whether from the nervous strain of hypocrisy or from the war's efforts, it would be difficult to say. But at last he died in Marseilles, and Alice was notified. She hurried from Paris and was astonished to find her dead husband being mourned by her twin sister, with two daughters.

It was with mingled emotions that the sisters greeted each other when they found out that they were related not only by blood but by marriage. One had, unknowingly, betrayed the other, and both had loved the same man. In spite of these embarrassing complications and the knowledge that the children of one of them might be legally nameless, they fell weeping into each other's arms.

Soon afterward, they were notified to be present at the reading of Harvey's will. The lawyer had trouble in telling them apart, but said it didn't matter anyway; they were both to benefit equally. Harvey had left instructions for the property to be divided between his two families.

But what was most to the point and most surprising of all, the lawyer said they were both legally the dead man's widow, and the children of both of them are legal. The French law is liberal about such things. The dead man married each woman under a different name, therefore there is no legal record of bigamy. And that, in the eyes of Gallic law, is all that matters.

The Hindu God That Put A Curse On Her Worsers

THE lawsuit of Sri Sri Iswari Bhuvanowari (Thakurani), the Hindu goddess who "put her money back," has now been settled by the highest legal body of England, much to her humiliation. The rich deity has been ordered by the Privy Council of London not only to stop grousing about her losses, but to pay \$75,000 which her appeals have cost the courts.

The decision ends India's fantastic legal battle of the century, a controversy which through the years has embroiled her greatest lawyers. Yet the cause of it all is a chunk of right marble, and though these are provisions the marble is only two inches high and a quarter of an inch thick. The shape is nothing human, but in India, it seems, a goddess may take any form she chooses. And unlike her, her power is said to have no limits at all. That, perhaps, explains more than anything else why the courts of India have hesitated to put the goddess in her place.

The British judgment does not settle the fight, however. The goddess, annoyed with the loss of her money, has vowed to those who have triumphed over her, to reward them with vengeance. You will pay for my poverty in ten years," she has vowed. "When 200 years ago your ancestors were my slaves, I was in your house as the presiding deity. Now, because of the result of their devotion was that they, my children, are my slaves. Everything they touched turned to silver and gold, and they became the most important people in the world. That was because they were prepared to give their all to me, and to worship me."

But you, faithless descendants, have proved false to the trust they left you. Instead of being willing to give me everything in return for what I should have made you prosper beyond all your dreams, you have only just refused from me. And to uphold your claim to the stolen treasure of your goddess you have sought the aid of the law, of a law, moreover, whose experts are Hindu priests and members of the sanctity of Hindu religious law.

I have put my appeal before matters highest judges, but the Hindu goddess has not been moved. Then it was that your actions you paid dearly. The money you have thus secured from my holy grant will ultimately ruin you in the eyes of my men. For I, Sri Sri Iswari, have prophesied: My vengeance shall be done soon. And it will be done."

Of course, the poor mortals goddess does not sleep to human utterances here. She finds her expression through entire objects, and she is said to be able to speak by proxy, she has a legal right to make complaints in court or defend herself in court. India is probably the only country in the world where a goddess can sue for damages, and there it is almost a daily matter. Law suits are lodged all the time for claims in disputes over real estate, or rights or customs, and in many cases the deity wins.

The powerful cause of the "woman" image of heaven, which led to the present suit began in the primitive India village of Kalabha in Highgate district, Bengal. There was a village of the ancestors of the Devi family now owning the goddess, but in that time the family was poor, owning a few acres of land, and a few cows and a few chickens.

Then in the night a goddess appeared in a dream before the head of the poor family. She said, "I am the Goddess Bhuvanowari (Thakurani), husband for forty years owing to the annihilation of my previous worshipers during the Great Plague. You sell first me on the bank of Kanak. Keep me, and worship me, and you will prosper greatly."

The dream came true, legend has it, for the following morning the lucky dreamer saw a brilliant light in the shape of a sacred lotus tree. It was the deity, so identified by the village priest, who translated the Sanskrit lettering as "Bhuvanowari (Thakurani), the most worshipful Goddess of Lotus Feet." Then, acting on the principle of "funders, keepers," he called his family together and introduced them to the new family goddess. He vowed, poor as he was, to do her bidding.

The deity, in turn, began to prosper. The family prospered, and the village prospered. The deity, in turn, began to prosper. The family prospered, and the village prospered. The deity, in turn, began to prosper. The family prospered, and the village prospered.

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he was, to give up all he made to the deity from that day forth. And from then on the family prospered. By 1850, the family had adopted the name of Chandi Devi and become important as money-lenders. Faithfully their "lucky token" was worshipped morning and evening, and a fourth of the income went regularly to her. In 1830, two sons of the family named Lal Chandi and Kala Chandi built a number of rich temples in which the many "children" of the goddess were to live. But Lal and Kala stayed in the house of the goddess herself. Lal died without sons, but Kala's two sons, under instructions from their dying father, made a deed in 1888 dedicating all the family property to the goddess, and they appointed themselves as the shobas, or guardians. They also built a house for her in Calcutta, to which all of them moved, then the "fortune" of Sri Sri Iswari soon jumped from \$15,000 to eight times that sum. Then came intrigue.

A conspiracy caused the deed of 1888 to be upset. The fortune of the goddess was divided up, and when the great-grandson of Kala became trustee, he believed he had found there had been cheating. He tried to win back the property of the goddess for her and it is his, Mr. Chandi's work, that is at issue in the legal tempest.

One might ask, in a puzzle of this kind, what a goddess could possibly need money for. But apparently in India it is the goddess who pays and does not receive. Her budget includes food for all 160 Hindu festivals a year, taxes and repairs on property, and fees for her priests, as well as favorable dates for ceremonies. A further expense is the water in which the goddess is washed every day, it is brought in on oxen from the sacred Ganges at Lucknow. Even the flowers used in the ceremonies are grown in special gardens.

When it is time for the goddess to have her bath, that is, at the time of worship, the priest moves her from her throne to a golden tray with five legs. She really gets a good soaking, and the priest, the deity, is sprinkled upon her with gold dust and chanting by the priest. Silver bells are rung by hand-mongers from adjoining corridors to indicate to the goddess in going to her room. Then a servant takes a huge conch-shell ornamented with jewels, and this is to indicate that she is now ready to receive her worshippers.

These are the family who make the daily offerings of food, sweets, money and clothes, laying them out in front of the goddess and summing prayers and incense. The worshippers are not allowed to touch the goddess, however, even though it is they who provide her with riches. Only the priest has the right.

Although the Devi family has won the legal fight, its members still worship the goddess and bring her gifts. They pray to her for success in their ventures and appeal to her mercy and judgment, just as if she had never been in the laboratory before them.

Even though they come to do homage, the priest continues to denounce them. Presumably he delivers the damning verdict on the goddess sometime, give him time. "You are a poor soul," he says, "do not think to abuse your goddess with such. She has placed her curse upon you and you will suffer the consequences."

Research thus demonstrates the family encloses nurseries, or else gives thanks to Sri Sri for past favors. The deity, in turn, began to prosper. The family prospered, and the village prospered. The deity, in turn, began to prosper. The family prospered, and the village prospered.

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Crazy Jobs Crazy Ideas Could Make

HOLLYWOOD is the place for artists, men who fabricate "imitations of life" that will look like the real thing on the screen. How fantastic the jobs are which film needs have created, cannot be realized except by a belief of them. Some of them are so far-fetched that they out-do the fiction they embellish, and so are proofs that, even in this city of make-believe, truth is stranger than fiction.

There are more handsome salaries being earned there for freak jobs than in a dozen circus sides around. Those who hold them down are the "miracle men" who make the pictures go, yet they are anonymous and never get any public credit. They are the backstage artists, the invisible prop-men of the screen, whose success depends on how much they can conceal their art so that it will look casual and realistic, and not be noticed at all.

Thus, there is the vital little man known as Ray Sebastian, who makes actors sweat and actresses perspire by artificial means. He mixes three parts of water with one part of glycerine and shakes well, then puts his concoction into an atomizer and "sprays" the victim with the beads of fear or labor.

"Different faces," he says, "require different techniques of application. A round face collects perspiration in droplets down near the chin. We've got to study both the type of person being sweated and the artistic use of the perspiration in the film story." It's just as important to a story as bears, has marks on the cheek, and suited hair, and to make it "come off" successfully is something of an art, says Sebastian proudly.

There is James Haver, technician, who creates instant plagues, earthquakes and 120 miles-an-hour hurricanes. His specialty is nature in the raw. But he is, after all, obliged to create. How much simpler for the shaver-breaker-upper, who has to smash statues and gets paid for it. Huge plaster sculptures, such as are used in ship salon sets, are too bulky and breakable to be spent after use. So they are hammered to pieces by Haver.

Others chase the weather, and spend months tracking down an effective wind of the wind, possible of thunder or crack of hail, to make a few of the meteorological experts they go after. Otherwise a tree is being cut down, or a mountain Los Angeles and Hollywood. Nick Marks heads it off. He gets the trees blown by a cable car, and keeps them to supply the studios. Real water developments, such as streets and fire clearances by the floating up of truck, are just as much great to him. He it is who makes the garden the shrubs for that fantastic scene you may have liked so well.

Then, of course, of the odd, there is the "dirt sweeper," who does nothing except a dirty job. He can't use a regular broom for the reason that these would leave tell-tale marks on the ground. His job is to prevent such marks from showing. Desert scenes require something out of footprints, dirt made often have to be cleared of footprints, tracks made between shots.

Recently a leading film company was delayed two hours in filming a set, all because five kept buzzing around the leading lady's nose. Her makeup contained a dash of sugar. So useful is this particular make-up that rather than give it up the studios are determined to wipe out the flies. Paul Gerette, one of the nose-protectors hired at the studio, carries a spray gun and a dozen minute insect poisons.

Albert Sprilling, another freak jobholder, is a spider-web spinner. Directors flock to their astonishment that spiders can't be made to spin webs on order wherever the directors happen to decide. At first they called for a spider substitute, and along came Sprilling, who has an electric drill with the drill removed and a receptacle attached holding a special liquid rubber. This weird device whirled him into a realistic spider web.

C. S. Pratt, called on to rid studios of black widow spiders, has taken to collecting them for resale to universities. Robert Barker's job is to collect bottles from tiny serum ampules to great Mexican folk, so that whatever kind the script calls for can be borrowed from him at a price. John Wright is a water rippler, from tiny serum ampules to great Mexican folk, so that whatever kind the script calls for can be borrowed from him at a price.

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Newest Way To Tell Fake Gems From Real Ones

IN THIS world of "phonies" it's hard to tell what is real and what is fictitious. Artificial flowers and fruit are easy enough to detect, but so hard in some social scapings that the makers of the most perfect imitations are getting better all the time manufacturing things that are not what they seem. Counterfeit money is often astonishingly good-looking, and "paste" jewelry has progressed from cheap imitations to masterpieces that sometimes fool experts as well as the general public. But science has a new method of detecting good, real and false.

All that is needed is some of the dry ice or solid carbon dioxide in which ice cream is often packed. The authority for this test is no less a scientist than the director of the United States Geological Survey at the University of California at Berkeley.

It doesn't seem even to be a diamond ring to be subjected to this new method. The ruby, sapphire, or almost any other gem is simply held against the cake of dry ice. If there is any sharp cracking sound, it is genuine (otherwise, there is an ominous silence).

That is all there is to the test. Yet it is as infallible as the word of the greatest expert, if not more so. The layman can now know just as positively as any professional jeweler whether a bangle is the real thing.

True gems are crystalline in structure, and glass is not crystalline. It is a solid solution of silica and other elements.

And whereas glass does not transmit heat much, the real gem is a fairly good conductor of heat. When the point of the gem is held against the cake of dry ice, the real gem conducts heat to the point of contact. This causes the arrangement in the crystals of the dry ice, which is what creates the sound. Glass conducts no heat, so the other side of the cake of "paste" jewelry has no sound, and there is no sound.

The dry ice is already proving a peerless and valuable detective of jewel houses. Recently a topaz was bought by Mr. Gordon after it passed all of the other tests of the laboratory except a chemical analysis. It had fooled many experts and led to the point of contact. This caused a re-examination of the gem, and it was found to be a real topaz. The same specific gravity and index of refraction, the usual tests that are given to gems as if they had been genuine.

A great deal of money was involved and Mr. Gordon was asked to pass upon the gem.

Before going into any more elaborate tests, he applied the dry ice test, and it at once showed the gem as being a most clever fake.

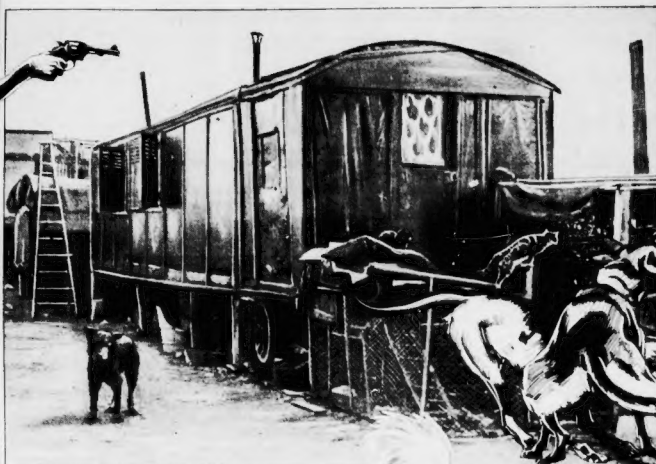
Whereas all fake gems are shown up at once by this simple test, synthetic rubies are not. They are made in the laboratory the same way that rubies are made by nature. As a result, synthetic rubies pass the dry ice test just as if they were genuine.

Wanted Only Memories So Shot Her Lover

Because It Was "Reverie Night" in Her Wretched Wagon Home, Lucy de Matha, Fallen Paris Star, Set Her Cats and Dogs Upon Her Too Persistent Admirer and Then Showered Him With Bullets



"I will defend to the death my right to choose and refuse and count no golden memories," Lucy cried as she faced the pistol at the door.



The Wretched Home of Lucy de Matha in the Down- and Out Colony in Porte de Saint-Ouen.



Before Lucy Opened Fire, Lucien Found Himself Fighting Off the Frenzied Dogs and Cats Which Lucy Had Set Upon Him.

"G" A WAY! Leave me to count my golden memories."

A rich, muffled voice broke the midnight stillness of Porte de Saint-Ouen, the only rich thing in this city's colony of death-and-outs. A man's voice was heard in reply.

But, sweetheart, you are an old pauper who has had more lovers than there are rats in the Seine. You should be grateful that one as young as I am desires you. Stop your silly coyness before I break the door.

"I am not old, merely middle-aged!" the woman's voice held rising anger. "As for my lovers, I will defend to the death my right to choose and to refuse. If you break that door I will kill you!"

In a tiny shanty close by an aged Shakespearian actor and an acrobat with rheumatism sat up in their ragged coats to listen. "Bah!" said the actor. "A fair bid by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

True, the acrobat agreed, she is of the theatre, so it is just talk, but if she were a woman of the circus someone would be about to get hurt. And now Heaven have pity on us, the folk have stirred up the animals!

Chickens a quack and cracked, one dozen dogs barked at once while the same number of cats howled and a gasper managed to make his hissing heard through the up-poor. No great was the din that it drowned the sound of voices and the splintering of flimsy wood.

"That will get on all right," prepped the actor. "It is not the fine clothes and food the rich have that make me jealous but the good sleep they enjoy. If only she would murder that over instead of our sleep."

Hardly had he expressed this wicked wish than several shots were heard, followed by loud screams of the animal chorus during that interval of quiet they heard the man's voice crying:

"Help! I am mortally wounded!"

The actor and the acrobat arose and shuffled into the winter night without putting on any clothes. There was no need for two, as it is the style in that community to sleep in one's street clothes all but the hat. Beside an old grey wagon, so rickety that it would probably collapse if anyone should try to move it, they saw the form of a man thirty-two years old, Lucien Laurent. His clothes though new and of good quality were hanging in shreds from his twisting body.

"Are you hurt?" they asked. "Hell!" he moaned. "I have been bitten and clawed and she has also shot me through the heart!"

"No, not the heart," corrected the acrobat, who, like most circus men, was something of an anatomist. "But it is through the top of the lung and you must get to a hospital."

By this time almost the entire population of the pauper section had gathered in full dress, all but their hats, and many went in search of the police who usually saw this place after dark.

On learning that the "cat-and-dog" woman had shot a lover," they rushed the victim to a hospital and took the woman to the police station. Before departing she handed a few francs all the money she had to her two nearest neighbors, with instructions to feed her animals while she was gone. It was quite a contract—one dozen dogs and one dozen cats to say nothing of several couples of poultry,

this latter, with the exception of a lone painting, being the only thing inside the shanty having a cash value.

"When the money is gone we will have to eat the chickens, then the dogs will eat the cats, after which the dogs will go away and sleeping will be easier," said the acrobat to the actor.

But this sad prediction was not fulfilled because the cat-and-dog woman was released the very next day on license provisions, until such time as Lucien either dies or gets well enough to be a witness against her. He is expected to recover but not to press any charges.

As Lucien so irregularly utters the lady is a woman with a past, but such an extraordinary gaudy one as to make true her boast of having been an international celebrity.



The Fallen Star Waiting in Police Headquarters for a Report on the Condition of Her Victim.

She is Lucy de Matha, once known as Empress of the Latin Quarter, and La Dame aux Diamants, the Lady of the Diamonds.

She is a fallen star of stage and screen, who has thrown away two fortunes in diamonds, lost two more in speculation, and saw another sink when her ship was hurled off the Portuguese coast. This shocking, biting and scorching has lifted the star above the horizon just enough to give her an engagement singing in a Montmartre cabaret, appropriately named "La Populaire" (the Hen House).

The police made a hasty inspection of the wagon, which seemed like a manager's and went little but found photographs, reported nothing of value except the poultry. But they were wrong. All dimmed with splattered fat from the frying pan was a portrait of herself made in better days by the Russian artist Gushchina and worth a fortune. In fact, the magistrate who gave Lucy her provisional freedom offered to buy it for two thousand francs, but she would not sell.

As "The Empress of the Latin Quarter," Lucy in One of the Seductive Costumes Which Paris Theatre-Goes So Greatly Admired.

Lucien stated that after giving Lucy logical reasons why she should be glad to let him in, even if he had no famous past nor present cash, he easily broke in the flimsy front door. There was the former star, now 34 years old, trying to load a pistol that must have been the latest about the time of the Franco-Prussian War. He watched her place the

cartridges in the chamber only to have them fall out of the magazine, as she shouted to her dogs.

The man did not care that his laugh seemed to infuriate the woman because, even if she should find shells to fit, how easy it would be for him, a large strong man to take the gun away from her. No doubt he would have done so, but in the next few minutes things happened causing him to forget all about her. Shifting his position, Lucien's head came down on the tail of a furore. With a spit and a yowl, the animal fastened its teeth in the man's left ankle.

Lucy can probably get away with a kiss of self-defense or even that it was an accident. Lucien certainly was not watching her when the shots were fired.

"He is not an undesirable young man," Lucy admitted, but he was pressing on one of my nights which I reserve entirely for memories."

That Madame de Matha has plenty of memories, nobody would deny. At the age of sixteen, she escaped from the Conservatory of the Sacred Heart on the Rue d'Amiens. Paris to make her debut at the (Theatre). It was in the role of "Lucile" in Moliere's "Tartuffe" that she first attracted the notice of the public. Her great green eyes and curving white skin were startlingly beautiful, and they were reinforced by remarkable dramatic ability. She was a child wonder, raising such constant ripples as Fauguet in "Pique" to go into retirement over her.

At the age of twenty she was called "the greatest 'Theatre' that ever lived and it seemed that nothing could prevent her from becoming a second Sarah Bernhardt. Then suddenly she disappeared for a couple of years, being so much as forgotten. Like most famous actresses she had a huge life on the stage, but she took her first affair with a man, a young lawyer who has since risen to be one of the most famous magistrates of Paris. But for some reason he fired spurs of the green-eyed beauty.

Where the girl had her broken heart for the next two years is still a secret, but she reappeared a different person. Her skin was still white as snow but the green eyes had taken on the brightness of the sunset. No longer did she seem to care to be the great tragedienne but was content to be a mere honey-toned singer in Montmartre. Lucy was the sweetheart of a very rich man named Lemercier, owner of a chain of cafes. Some of his names were "The Emperor," and for a year or two she glittered and spent money like mad.

In that short time she had already accumulated her first fortune in diamonds when two men fought a blooded over her. Like most French girls, this model admitted that she was as much as wrecked, but Lucy thought it would be a good idea to both to have breakfast with him.

It turned out to be a poor idea because the two rivals quarreled again and there being no seconds on hand to protect the diamonds, one gave the other a dangerous stab in the neck with Lucy's hair-ribbons fork. It was serious for Lucy, but because the "Emperor" asked whose sweetheart she thought she was and fired her.

Lucy then became a star at the Folies Bergere where her emerald eyes caught the fancy of Jules Arpel, one of the richest jewelers in Europe. In order to possess them exclusively, he married the actress who gave up the stage to grace the rich man's home at 14 Rue Parais.

But somehow the jeweler, like the lawyer, lost interest and she divorced him. However, she had doubled her diamond collection. One Friday M. Arpel bought her a chinchilla fur for 80,000 francs. That very night it was stolen by the graveness of a famous British general who gave it to his sweetheart who looked so sweet in it that she won the heart of a rich man who deserted the thief.

The jeweler was succeeded by Prince Batanero of Montenegro who installed her in a love nest at Neuilly where once a Vanderbilt had maintained his lady love, Gaby de Naval. This romance was short-lived, coming

(Continued on Page 18)

A Helpful Questionnaire to Detect Any Weakness in Your Mental Machinery--by the Eminent Psychologist Dr. Charles A. Drake

By CHARLES A. DRAKE, Ph. D., D. C. Sc., Consulting Industrial Psychologist; Fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science.

EVERYBODY likes to believe that he can think just as straight as the next man--and maybe just a little bit straighter. Yet everybody is forced to admit, once in a while, that some other person has done a bit of thinking just a little bit better still. Perhaps some friend has thought out a political situation in a way that clears it up better than you ever managed to do. Maybe a business associate has solved a problem as brilliantly that you say to yourself, "Now, why didn't I think of that?"

Probably nobody in the world has so excellent a set of thinking machinery inside his skull that it cannot be improved, at least a little, by giving some attention to it.

That is just the purpose of the tests printed on this page. Here are seven simple tests, each intended to show you something about the separate kinds of thinking that a straight thinker must be able to do.

These are not easy tests. Probably no one, even a genius, will get 100 per cent on them. That is not what the test is for. It is not intended to measure the rank or percentage of anyone's intelligence, but to help each person discover what kinds of thinking he himself does badly, and what to do to start correcting these faults.

Doctors trying to make a diagnosis of some obscure lameness or other trouble with joints or muscles have special exercises that they ask the patient to go through while expert medical men look on. The tests on this page are the same kind of thing for the mind, designed to help locate which parts of your mental machinery creak a little or get tangled up when they work like an adding machine that slips a cog and prints the wrong answer.

And now, before I explain in any more detail what the tests are and how to interpret them, I suggest that the reader who is interested in testing his own mental machinery take a pencil and mark the answers to the questions asked under the seven headings.

When the test asks for true or false, write down "true" if you think that is what it is and "false" if that represents your opinion. To the other questions, write down what you think are the correct answers, just as a college student would do on an examination paper.

Correct answers to all the questions are given on Page 19, to which it now is time to turn and see which you got right and which wrong.

When you have checked your score read the rest of the article below.

Perhaps you do not know that charl is a vegetable, and that a Zulu is a man; that crinoline is a dress material; that abecedarians are persons learning their A, B, C's; or that a crinkum-crankum is a crossed figure like a zig-zag. You will protest that these are unusual words. Of course they are, but the widespread man will know the meaning of most of them. The test purposely is made hard enough to call your attention to your own deficiencies.

Knowledge of words is a very important item in man's thinking processes. Words are symbols for things around us in the world and as we pass out of the early stages of childhood we acquire a number of these symbols to use in thinking. The words we learn during the first four or five years of our lives are the tools to be used in effective thinking.

When someone mentions the word "chair" to a four-year-old child the youngster has a pretty definite picture of what is meant by the word, whereas if you say the word "chair" to a four-month-old child it will have no idea of what you mean. We are able to communicate our thoughts to others by use of words when the actual objects are not present. Imagine how handicapped everyone would be if we had no language except the "ahs" and "ahs" and "noises" used to express emotions. Before effective thinking can be done one must build up an adequate list of known words, called one's vocabulary.

If your results on the first test show that you are lacking in this important item, it would be well for you to begin using the dictionary as you read. Read books and newspapers where you are confronted with new words and be sure to take the trouble to look up the meaning of new words so that you will know exactly what they mean.

Now, for the second section of the test.

Good Vocabulary and Word Sense Are Essentials of Straight Thinking and Little Carol Lynn Rowe, Born Blind and Only Two Years Old, Already Has a Vocabulary of 2,500 Words.

devoted to knowledge of facts. If you know that the Incas were the Indians who lived in Peru at the time of the Spanish invasion, you also may have remembered that since they lived before the Equator, they never could have seen the North Star which is invisible from that part of the earth. And you know that the natural tail of a mule is exactly like that of a horse, that all bodies fall at the same rate regardless of their weight, except for differences due to the resistance of the air. A pound of fluffy cotton will fall more slowly than a one-pound cannon ball, but that is because the cotton meets with greater air resistance.

It is essential for the good thinker to have at his command a body of such knowledge of facts which can be used in thought processes. There can be no doubt that the worth of any thought is likely to depend on whether or not it is based on sound information.

The chief purpose of early education is to build up for the student a body of knowledge of facts, so that he can use his mind effectively. Of what value would it be to spend time trying to work out a problem in interest rates if one is unable to add or multiply or divide to get the correct answers? That is why the schools insist on Johnny learning his multiplication tables.

You are constantly using the supply of knowledge of facts which you have acquired through the various experiences you have had. In case you feel that you lack an adequate store of such knowledge, or if the test on this page shows that you do, it is perfectly possible to get busy and do something about it.

Read extensively and remember what you read, talk with people who are doing things and listen to what they say. Assume the atti-



Seven Tests to Tell What Keeps You From Better Thinking

TEST 1--Knowledge of Words.

True or False?

- 1--Charl is a kind of snake.
- 2--A Zulu has two legs.
- 3--An ascends sometimes contributes to gastronomic enjoyment.
- 4--Crinoline is a suitable component of female habiliments.
- 5--Most abecedarians are conversant with thumbrastics.
- 6--Crinkum-crankum is customarily used in ascendabeds.

TEST 2--Knowledge of Natural Phenomena.

True or False?

- 1--Inca houses were so situated that the North Star could be viewed from the front door.
- 2--The tassel like tail of the mule is derived from its mixed inheritance.
- 3--A heavy body falls faster than a light one because of the greater pull of gravitation on the former.

TEST 3--Perception of Relations.

Insert the Next Two Numbers in Each Series:

1--3	7	12	18	25	33	42	---	---
2--3	12	4	14	7	18	12	---	---
3--3	12	18	18	32	128	36	---	---

TEST 4--Memory for Qualifying Factors.

Count the number of threes in the following list that are followed by a four, provided the four is not followed by a six:

3	4	3	6	5	2	3	4	6	2	4	3	4	3	5
2	3	3	4	5	3	4	6	4	3	1	2	4	3	4

Answer:

TEST 5--Application of Common Knowledge.

- 1--A four-quart pail without a cover is half full of water. How can it be turned upside down without covering it and without spilling the water?

Answer:

- 2--A small metal ring is suspended in a bottle by a loop of cord. The ends of the cord project through holes in the cork and are tied and sealed. How can you release the ring without untying or unsealing the cord, removing the cork, or damaging the cork or bottle?

Answer:

TEST 6--Sentiments.

True or False?

- 1--Chinews are dishonest as a nationality.
- 2--Swarves have few emotions.
- 3--Sichians are generally treacherous.
- 4--A man who does not look you in the eye invariably crooked.
- 5--Society should take vengeance on the criminal.

TEST 7--Cause and Effect.

True or False?

- 1--John has tuberculosis. His mother died of the disease. John must have inherited tuberculosis.
- 2--George is feeble-minded. He was dropped on his head when he was a child. The injury made him feeble-minded.
- 3--Peter is bowlegged. This indicates that he was not given the proper diet when a child.
- 4--Mary's mother was frightened by a frog before Mary was born. Now Mary has a birthmark that in outline resembles a frog. The children of mothers who are frightened have birthmarks.



The Famous Mind: Marie Curie, Co-discoverer of Radium, Whose Acquired Power to Think Long and Clearly Made Her the Foremost Woman Scientist of the World.

ness with the facts.

If you have difficulty in seeing relationships such as this, make it a practice to be as observant as possible in all your daily activities.

You fail to solve the problem, you're sure to check up on the solutions when others make them. See where you failed to notice or consider some important factor in the case. Try your powers of attack.

Now, how did you make out in test four, your Memory for Qualifying Factors? Let us hope that you will keep in mind the conditions which were to govern your selection.

Failure on this problem is an indication that you are the type of person who will overlook threatening plays of your opponent in such games as checkers or chess. If you are not able to keep all the factors of a problem in mind, you may need to try a few simple memory exercises.

Remember, however, that memory may be very different for different things. If you want to improve your memory for poetry then you must practice memorizing poetry, but do not expect that practice to help you remember faces or numbers or any other material. You must practice faithfully in each

future.

If you need to solve a problem, analyze it carefully, decide on possible ways in which you might reach a solution, then try out each of the ways, bringing all the information you have to bear on the method which you are using at the moment. You will be surprised how much more often you can become if you put your mind to the practical use of things you already know. This is really all that most inventors do.

The question in the sixth test dealt with prejudices that have been instilled in many of us from childhood. We are not open-minded enough to change them without effort and study. Even if we do change them there is likely to be a haunting doubt present in our minds that maybe the old attitude was better after all.

Much of our thinking is colored by emotions. We may be blocked off from sane, cool consideration of any problem by an emotional set against it in any way. Think how startled up you become when you hear of anyone beating a child or a dumb animal. You lose all sympathy for the person who acts in such a way. Just as you resent the action of the cruel landlady who turns out the poor old man and his wife on the streets in the dead of winter. How you would like to lay your hands on such a monster or have him arrested.

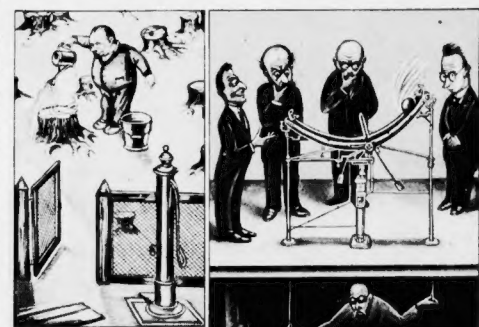
It is a well-known fact that the prizefighter who gets mad loses his technique and is likely to be beaten and that the golfer who loses his temper over a bad shot is likely to make a worse one.

Thinking, the clear thinker must be in the alert and check himself when he finds that emotions are directing his reactions. Avoid such blind spots by taking yourself by the scruff of the neck, mentally, and honestly facing your real reason for thinking as you do.

You are likely to have emotional reactions to such things as politics, religion, patriotism, the rights of men and women, treatment of children, humane works of art, and so on. We all have such biases but the truly clear thinker has the advantage in that he recognizes these tendencies in himself and takes them into account in his thinking.

The last test dealt with things that are of the greatest importance in thinking. All happenings have causes and causes have effects. Clear thinking is concerned with putting these things together in correct order and relationship.

Tuberculosis is not inherited but is a germ disease. If the son of a tubercular mother contracts the disease it is no more inherited than is scurvy. Any injury to the head sufficient to affect the brain and result in anything like feeble-mindedness probably would have meant death in the child. Most children fall on their heads many times but are not injured. If feeble-minded that condition usually is due to some defect in the germ plan, the substance from which the individual develops, and



Test Number Two Is Calculated to Keep You from Making Such Errors as This of the Man Watering the Stumps of the Trees.



And Test Number Seven Will Show Whether You Are Strong or Weak in Putting Together Cause and Effect and Detecting Such Fakes as the Above.

Both Cartoons by Girard.

Failure on this problem is an indication that you are the type of person who will overlook threatening plays of your opponent in such games as checkers or chess. If you are not able to keep all the factors of a problem in mind, you may need to try a few simple memory exercises.

Remember, however, that memory may be very different for different things. If you want to improve your memory for poetry then you must practice memorizing poetry, but do not expect that practice to help you remember faces or numbers or any other material. You must practice faithfully in each

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If you need to solve a problem, analyze it carefully, decide on possible ways in which you might reach a solution, then try out each of the ways, bringing all the information you have to bear on the method which you are using at the moment. You will be surprised how much more often you can become if you put your mind to the practical use of things you already know. This is really all that most inventors do.

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OF UNIQUE interest to ethnologists is a number of reproductions of South African rock paintings recently acquired by the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

These are the work of primitive artists of South Africa, some of them living thousands of years ago and some of them less than a century ago, but the latter just as primitive as the "old masters" of thousands of years before. These artists painted and cut on rock and many a canvas of today which is supposed to be ultra-modern is far less so than these ancient lithographs—for lithographs is precisely what they are.

Cartoons are in the Eastern part of Cape Province in South Africa, a strip 75 miles wide, 100 miles long. The region from the north is M. K. Moslöff, an African artist who devoted much of his life in the study of rock paintings. According to Miss C. S. Neill, Director of Prehistoric Archeology at the A-

A Battle Between the and the Bantu. Tremendously Ancient. Cartoon Becomes Modern. With Rows of Figures. Have Bantu artists Much Bigger the Bantu Khaki the Case.

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Known in South Africa as the "Hottentot God," an Extremely Ancient Rock Painting Which May Be as Old as 10,000 Years.

Many of them have a curious cartoon quality.

Oddly enough, the Martin, a curious insect familiar in almost all, has long been known in South Africa as the "Honey-eating God." Just why this was so is not known, but they call him this in the Kaggan. He was regarded by the modern Bushmen more as a spirit of mischief than as a deity. But the older Bushmen may have thought of him as something entirely different. He is represented here in this picture as a hunter wearing a buck's head mask. His tall spikes are porcupine quills stuck used by the Bushmen for ornamentation. His feet are seen at all human.

Primitive art depicts always actual life. Lions abound in the Bush country and here is one chasing men. Curiously, the tail of the lion has no tuft and a film or seal of black has been drawn in the original over the yellow of the

Very cartoonish is the picture of the battle between Bushmen and Bantus. The Bushman

Lion Pursuing
 Hunters — An-
 cient Indeed, but
 With a Movement and
 Not Surpassed by
 Modern Painter.



The reactions of students, however, are surprising: that the pictures had a religious and magical purpose. The rock painting on this page which shows the snaring of the birds may have been drawn with such a magical purpose. The large reproduction of the Maori Man obviously has some sort of a religious meaning, as also have the battle between the two Kaggara, and the scene of



These are the work of primitive artists of South Africa, some of them living thousands of years ago and some of them less than a century ago, but the latter just as primitive as the "old masters" of thousands of years before. These artists painted and cut on rock and many a canvas of today which is supposed to be ultra-modern is far less so than these ancient lithographs—for lithographs is precisely what they are.

Cape Province in extreme South Africa, an area only 75 miles wide and 150 miles long. They were sculpted from the rocks by M. K. McGuffie, a South African artist who has devoted his life to the study of these sculptures. Nelson, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, is the first American to exhibit the sculptures.

devoted much of his life to the study of these paintings. According to Nels C. Nelson, curator of Prehistoric Archaeology at the American

ARTICLES BY CONTRIBUTORS ON AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE OF NATURAL HISTORY

A Primitive South African Religious Ceremony That the Scientists Would Like to Know More About. At Right, Sparks of a Fire Flying Upward and Weird Masked Figures Worshipping

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"Empires of the Moon"

Conspiracies Which Almost Changed the Course of History, but Which Failed Because of Some Tremendous Trifle
Dramatized From Old Records by H. Bedford-Jones

"A TRIFLE makes a dream—a trifle breaks," sang the English poet, Alfred Tennyson.

And buried alive in all but forgotten or chosen are many records which deal with conspiracies that might have changed the history of the world—dreams of Empires of Earth that were broken by some trifle and became only "Empires of the Moon"—moonshine.

The American Weekly presents on this page today the fourth of a series dealing with such conspiracies. They have been painstakingly and vividly dramatized from old records, documents and stories by the brilliant American novelist H. Bedford-Jones. They are historical fact in fiction form presented as some gifted spokesman of the time might have written them.

That's the truth. But we heard of you, and we've thought of a way. Never mind further explanations until you've agreed to do the work. It's your duty.

Her delicate brows lifted. "Tasty. To commit a crime?" "You mustn't think, you merely send word. You're offered the opportunity to avenge your whole family, who were murdered by his father. Is that your duty or not?"

Perhaps. Her eyes darkened. "You expect me to believe this?" That's absurd, said the girl. It's well known that Akhenaten will look at no other woman than his wife. I hate him and his whole family, yes! But don't be absurd.

I'm neither an alchemist nor a magician, you say. You mustn't think, you merely send word. You're offered the opportunity to avenge your whole family, who were murdered by his father. Is that your duty or not?"

This shook her. She turned to her parents. "You're the ones who told me that Akhenaten will look at no other woman than his wife. I hate him and his whole family, yes! But don't be absurd."

He looked forward and spoke earnestly. Now he was dealing with practical things, with facts, and he dealt with them powerfully. To the north, in Syria, and far away on the southern frontier, Egyptian garrisons were flooding in upon the Egyptian conquests and colonies. The empire formed by the great Amenophis was being torn apart. Egypt, then, was in a perilous position. The empire, the revenues were falling off. Egyptian garrisons in the far colonies were being massacred, the frontier itself was threatened, all because the Pharaoh did not believe in his god. He was subjected to fits, which he termed visions and revelations from the Lord. Horemheb forcefully turned them into epileptic fits.

The argument was not only potent, it was incredibly true. Akhenaten's religion of peace and beauty might be a fine thing, but it was wrecking his country.

And what is this sacred Pharaoh of ours, this son of the sun?—this Akhenaten—Horemheb in scathing anger and dismay. He was a visionary fanatic who twined flowers and beauty with Egypt's struggles! Unless he dies, Egypt dies. Unless he dies, Egypt loses the throne and sends out the legions, Egypt is lost. And unless you lend us your help, my girl, there's no way we can manage the job. We don't want to make a martyr out of the

(Continued on Page 16)



Queen Nefertiti, the Young and Beautiful Wife of the Pharaoh Akhenaten, in the Role of Protectors in the Temple of the Great Aten, the New Religion of Peace Which Horemheb and Other Egyptian Nobles Plotted to Destroy with the Aid of the False Goddess Hathor. Akhenaten Is Seated Before the Altar with His Children Standing Beside Him as Nefertiti Addresses the Great Aten. The rising in the background of the horizon of Heaven, shining Aten, who dwells in the lotus, shining from the Eastern horizon of Heaven, thus filled Egypt with his beauty. All that then had made life before then. Thus marked the beauty of form through itself alone.

From the Queen of the Moon, the goddess Hathor, in the possession of the Egypt Exploration Society.

No. 4—The False Hathor, Goddess of Love.

PARTON walked into my office in dead silence, stopped short, and blinked at me from behind his black-rimmed spectacles. He wore a black suit and a black tie. His three hundred pounds positively gleamed with malice. On the desk before me he looked down a string of dull blue cylindrical beads.

"There," he said impressively, "is one of the saddest things in the world. And it's all I have to remember her by. I didn't even get a photograph of her."

I looked at the beads then at him. He shook his head and with a dejected air settled himself in the massive chair that was warded to his bulk.

"Hello!" I exclaimed. "What's the matter?"

He sighed heavily in faint ascent and dropped his triple chin on his breast.

"That's great! I want to be really it's about time. Your mania for raking up old conspiracies that would have rocked the world if they succeeded, your obsession for tremendous plots that just failed to make the front page has about ruined you. It's high time you quit wading in these deeps of the moon and get back to earth. Wherever you hear the last couple of weeks?"

"With her," he said flatly. "Good. Where's the lady?"

"She's dead," he replied in a hollow voice. I sat up. "Good lord, man! Look here, I didn't know."

"On that's all right," he broke in. "I've been thinking too much about her. I expect. She was beautiful, Harry. The loveliest creature that ever walked the earth! She was incredibly exquisite."

"I know," he said. "That's why she was given the part to play, and made such a hit in it. Why, when she walked down the street she actually had to go veiled, her beauty was so strange, so unearthly, it drew the very heart out of anyone."

I regarded him with pity. Evidently he was crazy over some actress. Why, old man, I'm frightfully sorry for the way I spoke. I said, 'acknowledged.' Then a sudden horrible suspicion shocked me. Parton has a tremendous fund of imagination. Look here are you by any chance, when this girl anywhere?"

"Hathor," he said simply as though the word explained everything. "Never heard of her?" I said, puzzled and suspicious. He stirred a little.

"You know the Lady of the West. The girl old Horemheb dug up somewhere along the Nile, to play the role of the goddess Hathor, the Venus of Egypt."

"My heavens, man, are you crazy?" I demanded. "You just said you'd been with her for the past two weeks."

"No I have, and I'll never get over the experience," he said solemnly. "To think that I've touched her hand, that only last night I pressed my lips to her cheek—the very cheek the Pharaoh Akhenaten touched over three thousand years ago! That was after I got the story out of her. It had been in her stomach—originally, but had worked out."

"What in God's name are you talking about?" I came out of my chair, staring at him.

"The story. The pagurus that told all about the conspiracy to murder Akhenaten and seize the whole known world!" He blinked at me again. "It was Hathor herself, her own man, you know. Some diplo-

mat brought it out of Egypt eight or ninety years ago as a curiosity. It was found in the attic of an old house in New Orleans, and I bought it. Then I found that it was Hathor herself."

He sighed again. I sank back into my chair, lost between relief and exasperation.

"I had two experts from the Metropolitan translated the pagurus," he went on. "They

amplified it, and I gave me the detailed story—and I give you my word it is the strangest conspiracy you ever heard! Why, why, it's beautiful!" he said in an awed voice. "Beautiful and terrible!"

He choked for a moment.

"You know, Harry, I took off the last wrappings yesterday and laid bare her face. Until then, I hadn't believed what the story said about her. I thought she was just another woman, that's all. Until I saw her features. I tell you, it was the most wonderful experience a man ever had!"

"You're mad!" I snarled, hoping to break the chapselle throat. He merely smiled.

"Of course I am! So was everyone who knew her. Even grim old Horemheb, the grizzled general who had waded through blood, was knocked off his feet when he first met her. I want to tell you about the night he failed with her. You see, he'd heard the stories about her, and thought it was all bosh. Still, he looked her up just on the chance. Akhenaten was the Pharaoh then, and he had no son, no heir to the throne."

"Wait a minute," I said rather helplessly. There was no choking Parton off once he got started. "Are you talking about the Akhenaten who went back on the old gods of Egypt and started a new religion, the worship of Aten, or the Lord? The sun-god, some say?"

Parton kindled. "The noblest and purest religion the world had ever known up to that time! But his religion of peace was bringing ruin on Egypt. The empire was falling to bits, and he refused to call out the legions. He didn't believe in war, even if he died for it. So, one night, old Horemheb walked into the little upriver house where Lady Hathor lived—a farmhouse, with a few servants."

"When she was a child, her whole family had been wiped out by Amenophis the Magnificent, father of Akhenaten, from riches to ruin, if you get the idea. I want to make you see the two of them as they talked. Horemheb, grim as the devil in person!"

He made me see them.

CRIM indeed was Horemheb, tight-lipped and dominant, a man who had swept the Egyptian legions over most of the known world with fire and sword, sending slaves by the hundred thousand and looted by the million back the Nile. Horemheb, hard-headed, hard eye, with no use for fine theories, Horemheb had respect for only one thing, his own honor, his sworn word. He came bluntly to the point with the girl.

"Why?" he said to her objections and questions. "I can't do it because I've sworn

an oath between his hands. The gods would curse me."

You draw fine distinctions, Horemheb, said she, with acid scorn. What makes you think I'd make a murderer?"

Do I look like one who could use a dagger on a king?" He gestured impatiently. "I heard the stories. They're true," he said hoarsely. "You and no one else could do what we want done. You'll not be the one to do the work itself."

"We?" Her eyes searched him.

"I'm not alone in this. Most of Egypt is behind me," he said bluntly. "The old gods are coming back. We've started Tutankhamun for the throne. He's marrying one of Pharaoh's daughters. This will give him the right to succeed in default of a son and heir."

"Still," she said, "I fail to see why you seek an unknown woman to do something a squad of your soldiers could take care of easily."

Something in her tone brought a flush to the grizzled cheek of Horemheb.

"To all the world," he said grudgingly, "there's no such woman as you—no one who could do what must be done."

He eyed her with a certain helpless wonder, never in slave-mot or palace, not in Egypt or Syria, or in the lands beyond had he beheld such beauty as hers. Even his rugged, brutal spirit felt a sense of melting heartache of vain and piercing longing, of desire after all he had missed in life, of very fear itself, when he looked into her face. Beyond the mere physical perfection was a radiance of the spirit, an exquisite shining glow that emanated from her. And beyond this again was a tender and subtle power, a sense of sensitive, latent glow of lightning, creeping madness that caused him to grip his hand-fingered hands as he sat there before her.

"Akhenaten is surrounded by people utterly devoted to him, in the city he has built for himself," he said slowly. "His guards are alert, vigilant, his wife, Nefertiti, watches over him like a hawk. No assassin could reach him,

Authentic Portrait Bust of Queen Nefertiti (14th Century B. C.), Who, with Her Women Retainers, Did What No Man Could Have Done—Killed the Unearthly Beautiful False Goddess Hathor.

an old house in New Orleans, and I bought it. Then I found that it was Hathor herself."

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Odd End of the Reid Sisters' Mail Order Marriage Racket

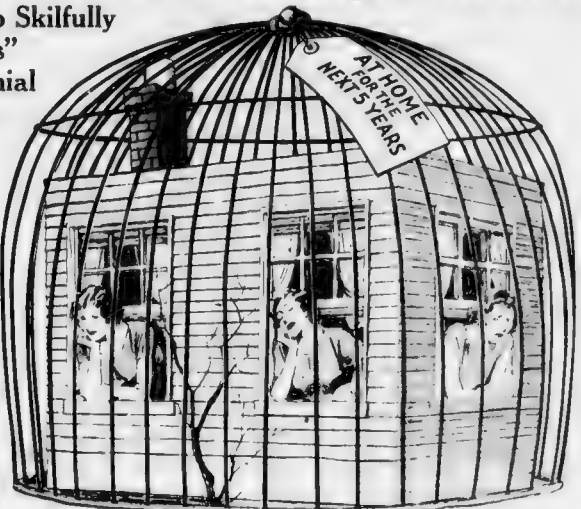
Only Simple Country Girls, but They Fished So Skillfully in the "Lonely-Hearts" Columns of the Matrimonial Magazines the Wise Judge Sentenced Them to Five Years of Seclusion on the Farm



Frances Reid, the 28-Year-Old Member of the Reid Sisters' Mail Order Marriage Racket. Will Miss the Drilling Which She Enjoyed So Much.



Mary Reid, the 25-Year-Old Member of the Reid Sisters' Mail Order Marriage Racket. Will Miss the Drilling Which She Enjoyed So Much.



There Is Plenty of Room in the Cage, but the Girls Would Have to Go First to Find It. The Judge Says They Must Live in the Cage for the Next Five Years. Years as Unhappy Prisoners, He Says.

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Judge John McHugh, of Huntsville, Who Imposed the Unusual Penalty.



Mary Reid, Who Escaped the Odd Five-Year Penalty Because at the Time the Sisters Were Indicted, She Went to the Insane Asylum.

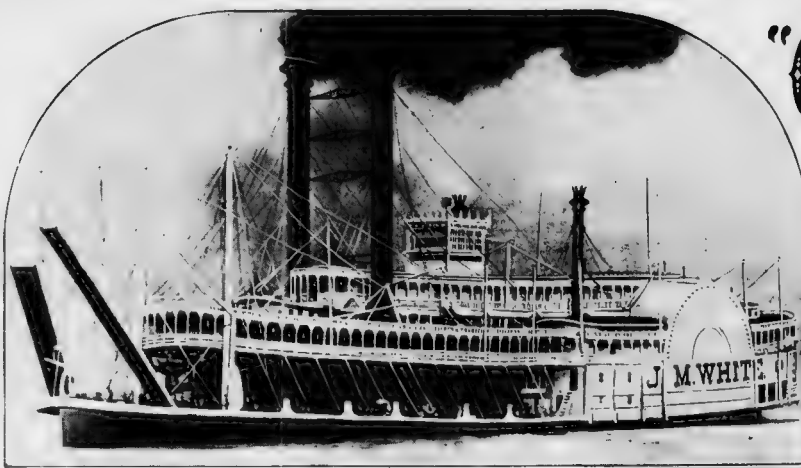


The Reid Sisters' Home, in the Country, Where They Lived Before They Were Indicted.

When the judge sentenced the Reid sisters to five years of seclusion on the farm, it was a punishment that had never before been meted out to anyone in the history of the state. The judge, John McHugh, of Huntsville, was a man of stern countenance and a reputation for fairness. He had heard the case of the Reid sisters, who had been indicted for mail order marriage racket, and he had decided that the law must be upheld. The sisters, Frances and Mary Reid, were simple country girls who had been lured into the mail order marriage racket by the promises of wealth and happiness. They had been lured by the "Lonely-Hearts" columns of the matrimonial magazines, which had promised them a life of luxury and comfort in exchange for a few dollars. The judge, however, saw through their deception and saw that they were nothing more than simple girls who had been misled. He sentenced them to five years of seclusion on the farm, a punishment that was both harsh and just. The judge's decision was a landmark case in the history of the state, and it served as a warning to others who might be tempted by the promises of the mail order marriage racket.

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The "J.M. White" Cost \$500,000 and Was the Finest Steamboat That Ever Churned the Mississippi. It Was Built by Captain John Tobin in 1878 and Was Furnished Luxuriously. It Burned on the River in 1887. A Rare Photograph of Her Printed by Courtesy of Dr. S. Philip Norman, New York.

By CAPTAIN LOUIS BOSCHÉ.
Formerly Captain of Many Famous Old Mississippi River Steamboats.

Continued from Last Sunday— CHAPTER III.

There were some things that I thought were worth mentioning. I was a captain of a steamboat, and I had seen a lot of things. I had seen a lot of things that were worth mentioning. I had seen a lot of things that were worth mentioning. I had seen a lot of things that were worth mentioning.

On the river, there were a lot of things. I had seen a lot of things that were worth mentioning. I had seen a lot of things that were worth mentioning. I had seen a lot of things that were worth mentioning.

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He had seen a lot of things that were worth mentioning. I had seen a lot of things that were worth mentioning. I had seen a lot of things that were worth mentioning.

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George H. Devel, "Old Man Rivers" Most Notorious Gambler, Whose Favorite Pastime Was Trimming His Cheating Partners.

There were a lot of things that were worth mentioning. I had seen a lot of things that were worth mentioning. I had seen a lot of things that were worth mentioning.

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"OLD MAN RIVER"

Chapters From the Vanished
Tributaries---Romantic, Trag
and Heroes, Bad Men and Bad
Who Traveled the Historic W
Road---Told by the Last of
Old-Time Captains



The Luxurious "Grand Saloon public," Showing the First Reported for an American Boat Destroyed by Fire in the 1880s. Unique Photograph by Dr. S. Philip Norman, New York.



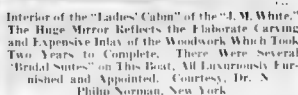
"Take one step forward, Lepore, and by the Horn of Gabriel I'll scatter your brains to the four winds." An exciting incident on a Steamboat Related in "Captain God Blade, Man Shark of the Mississippi," a Melodramatic Story in Reade's Dime Novel Library Whose Real Life Hero Was Gambler Devel.

you were. So you get the hell out of here or I'll let daylight into you." George gave that pistol to the mate of the boat who was a friend of mine, and he showed it to me one time and told me all about it.

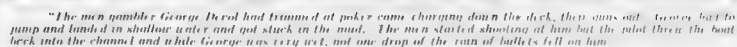
A lot of times the men who were skinned by the gamblers on those old steamboats would get pretty sore about it. They might not know just how they'd been tricked, but later on, when they had more time to think it over, they'd feel sure something crooked had been pulled on them. And the more they thought about it the madder they would get. Sometimes they'd work themselves up into a lather, and set out to get their money back,

know him. They were looking for a flashily dressed gambler, in a stove-pipe hat, broad-clothed vest and tailed shirt, but Devel walked down the gangplank dressed like a preacher. He had on a broad-brimmed, round-top hat, long black coat and a collar turned hindpart foremost, and he was carrying a little black satchel and an umbrella, like a missionary. So he got right by them, and by the time they started searching the boat for him he was on his way to the nearest hotel.

Most of the time he carried around some sort of disguise like that, but once he got caught with out any. I reckon he must have skipped out from

ter-
ts

"That's fine," he said. "you don't know how lucky you are. I'm going to give you a chance



Gamblers live pretty high, when they've got the money, but they mostly always lose out in the end. Trouble with them is they can't stick to their own game. Now you take those fellows who know horses and win right along on the races. They go around at night to the gambling houses and lose it on faro or roulette or some other game they don't know anything about. Then the sharpers who won it from them in the gambling houses go out to the races the next afternoon and lose it on horses. It just keeps going around like that in a circle.

Late one night Fred Stubbs was sitting all by himself in the saloon on the "Pride of the Ozarks," shuffling the cards and wishing he had somebody to trim. All at once a bright idea came to him. He gave the cook \$10 for a lot of red pepper and put it in the smoking room stove. That

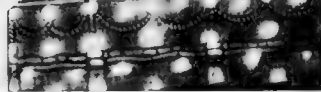
Another time Fred was watching a gambler run a roulette wheel. He mostly always stuck

(Continued on Page 18)

An Earthly Fairyland That Blooms at Night



The Most Spectacular Electrical Display at Blackpool, England, Is a Minnow-Like Exhibition of the Arabian Nights. Charming With Eight to ten Hooded Ladies.



A Huge and Awe-inspiring Show of the Arabian Nights at Blackpool, England.

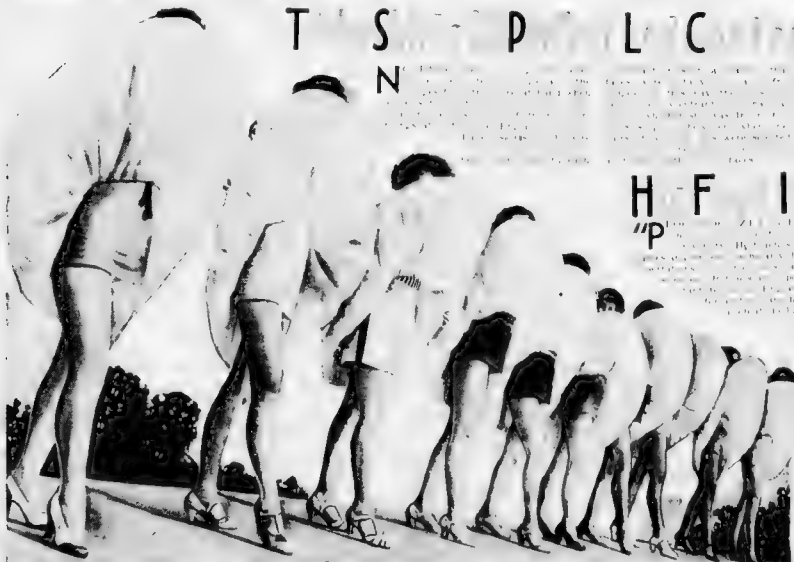


The Arabian Nights at Blackpool, England. The Arabian Nights at Blackpool, England.

R N O T 25

T S P L C

H F I H F



These Hoop-skirted British Beauties Covered Their Faces When They Paraded Before the Judges. Not Because They Didn't Have Comely Features and Pleasant Smiles, But Because the Purpose of the Competition Was to Pick the Girl With the Shapeliest Legs.



Professor Zeller, Known to Thousands Because of the "Freaks" He Gives Through to Bizarre People in total Humor at an Amusement Park.

FROM MEALTIME MONOTONY

TRY THESE "DEL MONTE WINTER FRUITS"		DINNER	
	BREAKFAST	LUNCH	
MON.	Del Monte Grapefruit	Del Monte Tuna, Creamed Del Monte Peach Salad	Del Monte Tomatoes Del Monte Pumpkin Pie
TUES.	Del Monte Dried Apricots, Stewed	Del Monte Pineapple Juice Del Monte Corn Salad	Del Monte Earth Garden Asparagus Salad
WED.	Del Monte Tomato Juice	Del Monte Raisin Medians Del Monte Fruits for Salad	Del Monte Spinach Salad Del Monte Apples
THUR.	Del Monte Dried Fruits Plums	Del Monte Asparagus, Shred. Del Monte Royal Swiss Salad	Del Monte Whole Kernel Corn Del Monte Shred Peaches
FRI.	Del Monte Grapefruit Juice	Del Monte Fruit Cocktail Del Monte Long Beans, Green	Del Monte - almost Del Monte Pie
SAT.	Del Monte Pineapple	Moroccan Lamb Del Monte Tomato Sauce	Del Monte Stringless Beans Del Monte Apples
SUN.	Del Monte Orange Juice	Del Monte Asparagus Tips Del Monte Sardines	Del Monte Corn Pudding Del Monte Fruit (Apple, Pear, Ham)

Imagine — just preaches,
reasons and lecture!
But what an instant
prize-winner! And these
luscious halves are full
as delicious as dozens of
other treats — with bread,
fastenings in puddings,
with mints, etc.

is just forerunner of
spring than this quick
apart from that and no
longer apart from for ex
erday meals than this
It was a fast garden
park (delicious - but so
economical you can re
use it often.

1. 1st of winter: There
here - your dish and
how easy it is. Many
white kernels of corn
bacteria is in the
of with little of the
take a little bit of
one - and from the
as the oil

Here - an informant -
and it just couldn't be
earlier. The 4th was Har-
tman - was I right from
you at that time
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
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Brighten your windows,
lighten your work - with
this its first compen-
tion. Here it is - a gift
for heaven - I quote
it lightly as desired in
scripture - no more words
are it - words are rare
but without it

...A... CERTAIN WAY TO
...EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT WHEN
...BUY CANNED FOODS

Here at DEL MONTE - new informative Food Facts labels on all of our Fruit and Vegetable labels - you can be sure of getting the size of pack and the size of world, you can be sure of getting the size of family. For every menu use or any size of family. You will find both old and new-style labels on our products. We are confident you will find both old and new-style labels on our products. We are confident you will find both old and new-style labels on our products.

The quality under both is exactly the same — their goodness and flavor identical.

One week is enough to prove the endless
menu-freshness Del Monte offers you!

Just look at the calendar shown above. Who would believe that such boundless variety — such glorious freshness — could be yours so quickly and economically?

No matter *what* meal you're planning or what the occasion—**DIY MONTE** can make your menus fresher, more healthful, more inviting. Yes—and with hardly any "fixings" needed! There's no fuss—no bother—no extra work for you.

And remember this: The more DEL MONTE varieties you already know, the

sure you are that each new De Mott variety is exactly the quality you like best.

Right now grocers in your net neighborhood are displaying especially well rounded, attractive Diet Moxie assortments. Drop in this week. See the wealth of appealing menu combinations you can plan—with Diet Moxie.

Then stock your pantry well. And banish mealtime monotony this winter and spring!

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN
it marks the grocer
with a well rounded
Del Monte assortment



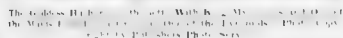
Ammery
 Principi
 Pears
 Pears
 Pears
 Pears

NOW MORE THAN EVER... *it pays to get*

To make
any meal
better
Del Monte
OF THE CUP
COFFEE

Del Monte

Dramatized from Old Records by
H. BEDEFORD-JONES



Notion of $\mathcal{W}_\mu$ as a Relativistic Field

5¢
WORLD'S LARGEST
SELLING TISSUE

FREE! 60 STUDEBAKERS

SIX-CYLINDER 4-DOOR SEDANS

EACH WITH 1000 GALLONS OF TEXACO **FIRE-CHIEF** GASOLINE AND
STUDEBAKER-PHILCO CUSTOM-BUILT RADIO—ALSO 1200 CASH PRIZES!

ENTER EACH WEEK
**6 BIG
WEEKLY
CONTESTS**
210 PRIZES WEEKLY

Each Week These Prizes

10 FIRST PRIZES

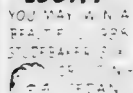
Each a 1938 STUDEBAKER 6 cruising sedan—In standard color.
Each with 1000 gallons TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF Gasoline—
and \$54.95 Studebaker-PHILCO custom-built radio.

200 SECOND PRIZES—Each \$5.00

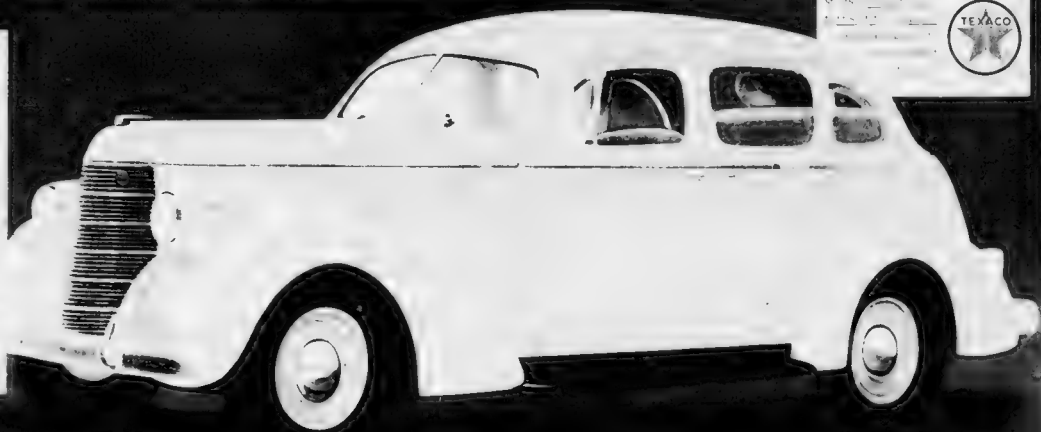
FREE! 1000 GALLONS
OF TEXACO
FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE
DELIVERED AS YOU
DRIVE *anywhere*



LOOK!



YOU MAY WIN A
BEAUTIFUL 1938
STUDEBAKER 6
CRUISING SEDAN.
A big, beautiful sedan
with a big, powerful
engine, big, roomy
interior, big, stylish
design. It's the new
Studebaker 6. It's the
new Studebaker 6.
It's the new Studebaker 6.



WIN! START NOW! JUST COMPLETE THIS SENTENCE :

"I like Ivory Soap because

IN 25 ADDITIONAL WORDS OR LESS!

New contest each week! Enter now...
Enter every week!

1. Complete the sentence "I like Ivory Soap because..." in 25 additional words or less.
2. Write your name and address on the back of the card.
3. Mail the card to Ivory Soap, Box 828, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4. The contest is open to all who live in the United States.
5. The contest is open to all who are at least 18 years of age.
6. The contest is open to all who are not married to a person who is a resident of the United States.

HINTS TO WIN!

1. Use the word "Ivory" at least once.
2. Use the word "soap" at least once.
3. Use the word "because" at least once.

"THRILLED TO WIN"

"I was thrilled to have one of my entries win a big beautiful car and 1000 gallons of Texaco Fire Chief Gasoline. My friends say they're going to enter this year's contest every week."
Miss Janet Young, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR A WEEKLY NEWS...
THE JOURNAL

Monday thru Friday—See your local newspaper
for exact time and stations
Watch for prize-winners to be announced in American Weekly

READ THESE EASY RULES:

1. Complete the sentence "I like Ivory Soap because..." in 25 additional words or less.
2. Write your name and address on the back of the card.
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6. The contest is open to all who are not married to a person who is a resident of the United States.

FILL OUT
THIS ENTRY
BLANK
AND MAIL
TODAY!



99 1/2% PURE - IT FLOATS

"I like Ivory Soap because..."

ENTRY BLANK

FINISH THIS SENTENCE IN 25 ADDITIONAL WORDS... OR LESS

IVORY SOAP, Box 828, Cincinnati, Ohio

Here is my entry for the Ivory Soap Contest. I attach the wrappers from one 4-ounce bar of Ivory Soap for face and body.

NAME

STREET

CITY

STATE

I'M DANCING FOR JOY

—since
Corns went
Root' and All

New
Double-Action
Method Removes
Corns Quickly,
Safely

NO MORE

"OLD MAN RIVER" By Capt. Louis Rosche

(Continued from Double Page)



After Playing Was a Promoted Pastime in the "Old Man River" Saloon. Wealthy Playboys Were Flashed by Professor of Comedies, Like George Head, Who in This Old Post Is Shown Trimming a Fiddly Customer.

Head, on the road, was to give a hold of M. J. and a few dollars. The first night he had a good time. He was a good dancer, and he was a good singer. He was a good fiddler, and he was a good player. He was a good man, and he was a good friend. He was a good man, and he was a good friend.

He was a good man, and he was a good friend. He was a good man, and he was a good friend. He was a good man, and he was a good friend. He was a good man, and he was a good friend. He was a good man, and he was a good friend. He was a good man, and he was a good friend.

SLEEPRESS

Steel Beauty

Take a look at your skin. It's not as good as it should be. It's not as smooth as it should be. It's not as soft as it should be. It's not as healthy as it should be. It's not as beautiful as it should be. It's not as good as it should be. It's not as smooth as it should be. It's not as soft as it should be. It's not as healthy as it should be. It's not as beautiful as it should be.

COUGHS...

Get After that Cough Today with PERTUSSIN



PERTUSSIN

The Most Effective Method of Cough Relief

NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT! HOLDS FALSE TEETH LONGER



STAZE HOLDS FALSE TEETH FIRM

The Best GRAY HAIR Remedy is Made at Home

Y



CORNS REMOVED WITH CASTOR OIL PREPARATION



STOP THAT SCRATCHING

RELIEVE ITCHING In One Minute

D.D.D. Prescription

READ THE AMERICAN WEEKLY carefully there's no other magazine like it

CRAZY

It's easy not to pay attention to a cough due to a cold. For just 1¢ with Smith Brothers' Cough Drops or Cough Lozenges, you can get rid of it. This is the vitamin that rouses the tissues of the nasal membranes of the nose and throat to cold and cough infections.

BLUE-JAY CORN PLASTERS

WHY DON'T YOU WRITE?

STANDARD ARTICLE OF AMERICA

PHOTO-RINGS

50c

THE GREATEST BOOK OF THE WORLD

EXPOSURE... STRAIN... FATIGUE...



STIFF NECK!

UP TO 2½ TIMES MORE OF THESE PAIN-RELIEVING INGREDIENTS IN BAUME "BEN-GAY," COMPARED TO 5 OTHER WIDELY OFFERED RUB-INS

Just rub on Baume "Ben-Gay" for real relief from tired, sore feet, minor aches, strains due to work, exercise, exposure. Why not let it help you relax after a hard day?

BAUME "Ben-Gay" ACTS FAST WHERE YOU HURT

Wanted Only Memories So She Shot Her Lover

(Continued from Page 7)

It was not until she had been married a few years that she had a chance to see the world. She had been married to a man who was a good man, and he was a good friend. He was a good man, and he was a good friend. He was a good man, and he was a good friend. He was a good man, and he was a good friend. He was a good man, and he was a good friend.

Wanted Only Memories So She Shot Her Lover

(Continued from Page 7)

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The World's Largest Devil-Chasing Paper Lanterns

Below—An idea of the huge dimensions of the lanterns may be gathered by comparing them with the human beings in the foreground. One of the great, intricately designed "Devil Chasers" is shown about to be opened.



Great Care Is Taken Not to Damage the Lanterns. The Photograph Shows Two of Them Being Carried to the Shrine, Still Folded.

ISHIKI, Japan. For as the citizens of this community believe, glowing paper lanterns have the power to scare off invisible evils, then there shouldn't be a stray demon within miles of the place. As the photographs on this page show, the Ishikians go in for paper lanterns in a big way every year, hanging them from the high rafters of the nationally famous Suwa Shrine. Some of

these objects, requiring months of patient and skillful work, are more than thirty feet from tip to bottom and eighteen feet in diameter. Candles as tall as a six-foot man are needed to make the huge lanterns shine brightly enough to perform their traditional function of showing off the spirit of evil.

There's an interesting story behind the annual goings-on at the Suwa Shrine. Like many another story in the Land of Cherry Blossoms it goes back a long, long time, before the first white man had set foot in the Western World. As the years pass a lot of sports landed on the beach at Ishikii, and raised hell with the good people of the community. Sickness and death were spread by the invisible but potent public enemies. The populace gathered at Suwa Shrine and there at night several hundred

their belief that demons shy away from fire and noise. They hoisted and waisted and beat upon gongs in the light of the bonfires.

As the years passed the custom was kept up and the bonfires were replaced by large paper lanterns made by the people

themselves. The makers took a great deal of pride in their lanterns and got the idea that the bigger the lantern the greater the fright to the forces of the evil world.

The community was divided into six sections, something like the wards of an American city, and the people of each section vied with the citizens of the other sections in making their lanterns both big and artistic. In time the rivalry stirred up almost as much trouble as the imagined devils they were supposed to discharge.

After a while, and a lot of trouble, the lanterns in the holy place and the home of the district, wherever they were, put a stop to the whole traditional and exciting business. For many years the practice went on, the people with no lanterns and little cooperation in the past of the ceremony.

Some years ago a high Japanese official with the power to do as he pleased the festival of lanterns

Teeth Blamed for Air Wrecks

In all the official investigations of plane crashes here or in other parts of the world, the experts detailed to the job of trying to find out whether the pilot or the machine or something else was to blame for the crash, has suggested that all pilots make frequent visits to the dentist.

The Glenn E. Whitney, a Kansas City dentist, recently had some interesting things to say about the importance of sound teeth for anyone who sits at the controls of an airplane. He has been so far as to say that the series of crashes which took many lives and a lot of valuable machinery during the past year, as can be traced to bad teeth, but he does not say anything wrong in an aviator's mouth can affect his hearing, his sense of balance and his judgment.

Dr. Whitney, who has done some flying himself, believes that good teeth should be "checked up" that is, the upper and lower sets should, "bite," sound and evenly. A deficiency in this

may the Kansas City dentist, causes the muscles of the jaw to press on a sensitive area of the bones, as the condition, which may result from the emphasis to the lower jaw.

When the bite is pressed hard enough it causes and causes temporary numbness and, under certain conditions, dizziness. And dizziness, according to the father of the interesting theory, when caused by pressure on the jaw, is a warning of the danger of a crash. When the bite is pressed hard enough it causes and causes temporary numbness and, under certain conditions, dizziness. And dizziness, according to the father of the interesting theory, when caused by pressure on the jaw, is a warning of the danger of a crash.

All regular airline pilots, mountaineers, airplane mechanics, and others, if Dr. Whitney is correct in his theory, these teeth should be made checked, checked that they have been up to now.

How to Think More Clearly

(Continued from Page 8)

not due to anything like a blow on the head.

The same is true in the case of a mathematician. If a fault in the number always resulted in making the answer which we would all be covered with, mathematics, for it is fairly certain that each number has had plenty of scars during the nine months of pregnancy. But because the scars are too far to get and not to be seeking too early, as many believe.

Knowledge of the proper relationship between cause and effect is important to scientific investigation, since science is constantly seeking means to control natural causes and their effects. Sometimes a cause is known and the effect is unknown. Sometimes the effect is known and the cause is unknown. In the case of cancer, the effects are well known but the causes are obscure and must be sought for by the scientist.

The true scientific thinker handles his facts carefully. He weighs information and maintains it on the watch for bias facts regarding his study. To avoid error he makes haste very slowly and presents his conclusions in a very tentative manner until he is certain of his result without any possible doubt. The real scientific thinker is not fooled when two things merely occur together in one after the other. He does not jump to the conclusion that there is a cause and effect relationship. He must observe all phases of the situation before he will venture an opinion.

The simplest case of two conditions occurring together and being interpreted as cause and effect is the relationship of height and weight. From infancy to adulthood height and weight tend to increase together. Is one the cause of the other? Certainly not, yet both are effects and may have common cause.

Anyone who will study his own weakness, shown by the results of the tests at the bottom of the

article and who will do some of the simple things described in the explanations will find that he can improve his ability to think. He will try to improve himself with someone else in intelligence but concern yourself simply with how your thinking ability improves over what it was before you started to work on it.

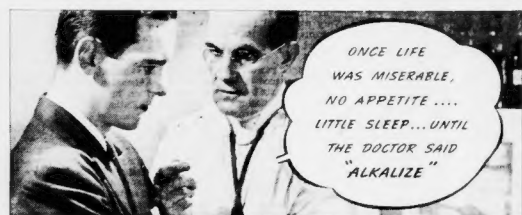
Probably the most important work to be done is to be full capacity but with the right attitude and strength of purpose, you can improve your mind far beyond any limits he can hope to attain if he never tries.

Scoring Key for Test on "How to Think More Clearly."

- | | |
|--------|--|
| Test 1 | 1. False |
| | 2. True |
| | 3. True |
| | 4. True |
| | 5. False |
| Test 2 | 1. False |
| | 2. False |
| | 3. False |
| Test 3 | 1. 52, 63 |
| | 2. 24, 19 |
| | 3. 284, 256 |
| Test 4 | Ans. 1 |
| Test 5 | 1. Saving the pull in a vertical circle. The water stays in by centrifugal force. |
| | 2. Focus the sun's rays through the lens of the bottle with a burning ring glass to burn the cord. |
| Test 6 | 1. False |
| | 2. False |
| | 3. False |
| | 4. False |
| | 5. False |
| Test 7 | 1. False |
| | 2. False |
| | 3. True |
| | 4. False |

"I learned to 'Beat Acid Indigestion'"

WHEN I DISCOVERED THE PHILLIPS' WAY TO ALKALIZE EXCESS STOMACH ACIDS



ONCE LIFE WAS MISERABLE, NO APPETITE... LITTLE SLEEP... UNTIL THE DOCTOR SAID "ALKALIZE"



BUT NOW — AT THE FIRST SIGN OF ACID — INDIGESTION I USE PHILLIPS' AND I FEEL LIKE A NEW PERSON ALMOST INSTANTLY!

The fastest way to "alkalize" is to carry your alkaliizer with you. That's what thousands do now that genuine Phillips' comes in tiny, peppermint flavored tablets — in a flat tin for pocket or purse. Then you are always ready.

over-acid stomachs are corrected at the source. This is the quick way to ease your own distress — avoid offense to others.

The Original in Liquid Form

For use at home and with children, millions use for genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in its original liquid form.



PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia



All the signs seem to point to a tough winter: cold, ice, chills and sniffles. Why not play safe and smoke KOOLS, a fine Turkish-Domestic blend with just enough menthol added to soothe your throat and refresh your mouth... yet not enough to hurt the hearty rich flavor of the tobacco. Also remember... valuable coupons come with KOOLS... good in the United States for attractive, practical premiums.

TUNE IN: Tomorrow (Friday) and for 10 days after on the radio, 12:30 P.M. - 1:30 P.M., NBC, coast-to-coast network.



COUPONS ON EVERY PACK... GOOD FOR PREMIUMS LIKE THESE

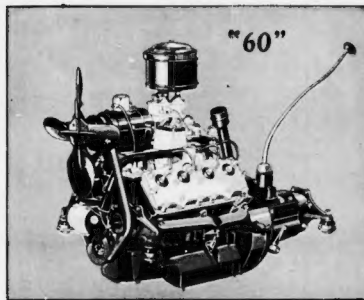
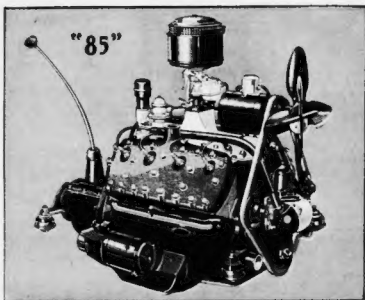


COUPONS ON EVERY PACK... GOOD FOR PREMIUMS LIKE THESE

TWO NEW CARS - *Both Fords*



TWO ENGINES - *Both V-8 s*



TWO PRICE TAGS - *Both Low*

THE two new Ford cars for 1938 differ in appearance, appointments and price—but they are alike in the things that make a good motor car.

They begin with the same 112-inch wheelbase chassis. They are built to the same high standard of mechanical excellence. And they embody those basic Ford features which caused more people to buy the 1937 Ford V-8 than any other 1937 make.

BOTH BRING 8-CYLINDER ENJOYMENT

Both cars provide the smoothness and satisfaction of eight cylinders. The De Luxe Ford is equipped with the 85-horsepower V-8 engine. The Standard Ford gives you a choice of two V-8 engine sizes—85 or 60 horsepower.

Only Ford has been able to take the definite advantages which V-8 engines offer in expensive cars, and pack them into an efficient, low-priced power-plant. Over four

million owners have enjoyed the abundant power and performance of the "85," with its all-around economy. Three hundred thousand other owners learned last year that the thrifty "60" delivers plenty of power for their purposes—at the lowest operating cost in the thirty-four years of Ford history.

The De Luxe Ford costs slightly more than the Standard. There is more room in the sedans, larger luggage space, and finer fittings. But both cars are priced low—in the Ford tradition. And their prices include the equipment you need for driving comfort—at no extra charge.

FIT YOUR CAR TO YOUR NEEDS

Two cars... two engine sizes... two price ranges. Together, they bring Ford value to a broader field—and offer you transportation to meet your personal needs exactly... There's a Ford dealer near you.

QUICK FACTS ON THE NEW FORDS

DE LUXE FORD V-8... 112-inch wheelbase... 85-horsepower engine... Improved Easy-Action Safety Brakes... Center-Poise Ride... All-steel body... Mohair or Broadcloth upholstery... Walnut finished trim... Two horns, tail lights, sun visors, windshield wipers... Glove compartment lock... Clock... Cigar lighter... Foot control for headlight beams, with indicator on instrument panel... Chrome wheel bands... 3 body types... A choice of 6 colors.

STANDARD FORD V-8... 112-inch wheelbase... 85 or 60-horsepower engine... Improved Easy-Action Safety Brakes... Center-Poise Ride... All-steel body... Broadcloth or Mohair* upholstery... Mahogany finished trim... One tail light, sun visor, windshield wiper... Twin horns... Cigar lighter... Foot control for headlight beams, with indicator on instrument panel... 3 body types... A choice of 3 colors.

Convenient, economical terms available through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.
*Mohair at small extra cost in '38.

FORD V-8 FOR 1938

*THE QUALITY CAR IN
THE LOW-PRICE FIELD*